THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LV, No. 16 . New York, October 20, 1917 Whole Number 1435

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

GERMANY LOSING BY LAND, SEA, AND AIR

"WE CAN WAIT," Imperial Chancellor Michaelis assured the Reichstag only last week. "Time is working for us," he declared; and he went on to breathe uncompromising defiance to Germany's foes so long as they dream of restoring Alsace-Lorraine to France or of driving a wedge between the German people and its Emperor: "Until our enemies perceive that they must reduce their claims, so long must the cannon speak and the *U*-boats do their work." But can Germany wait? Is time working for her or for the Allies? Can the German cannon still speak in compelling tones, and can the German *U*-boats still do their work effectively? An examination of the available testimony bearing upon these questions is of supreme importance to Germany and to us, and it must be said that the evidence does not reveal grounds for Dr. Michaelis's profest confidence.

A French official photograph.

WHY THE GERMANS RETREAT.

Effect of British "hurricane-fire" on a German trench.

As the summer and fall campaigns of 1917 draw to a close we see the Entente Allies dominating the military situation by land, sea, and air, with the Central Powers on the defensive everywhere except on the Russian front. Even there the Teutonic troops are apparently unable to take advantage of the opportunity offered by Russia's internal confusion. Germany's ruthless *U*-boat campaign against merchant ships, which was to starve England into submission by the end of July, is so far from its goal that we find British shipyards in the first week of October launching more tonnage than the *U*-boats sank during that week. This, taken in connection with increasingly effective methods of fighting the under-sea menace, and with the immense speeding-up of ship-building in this country, would seem to mark the turning of the tide of *U*-boat frightfulness, and the collapse of Germany's main hope of victory.

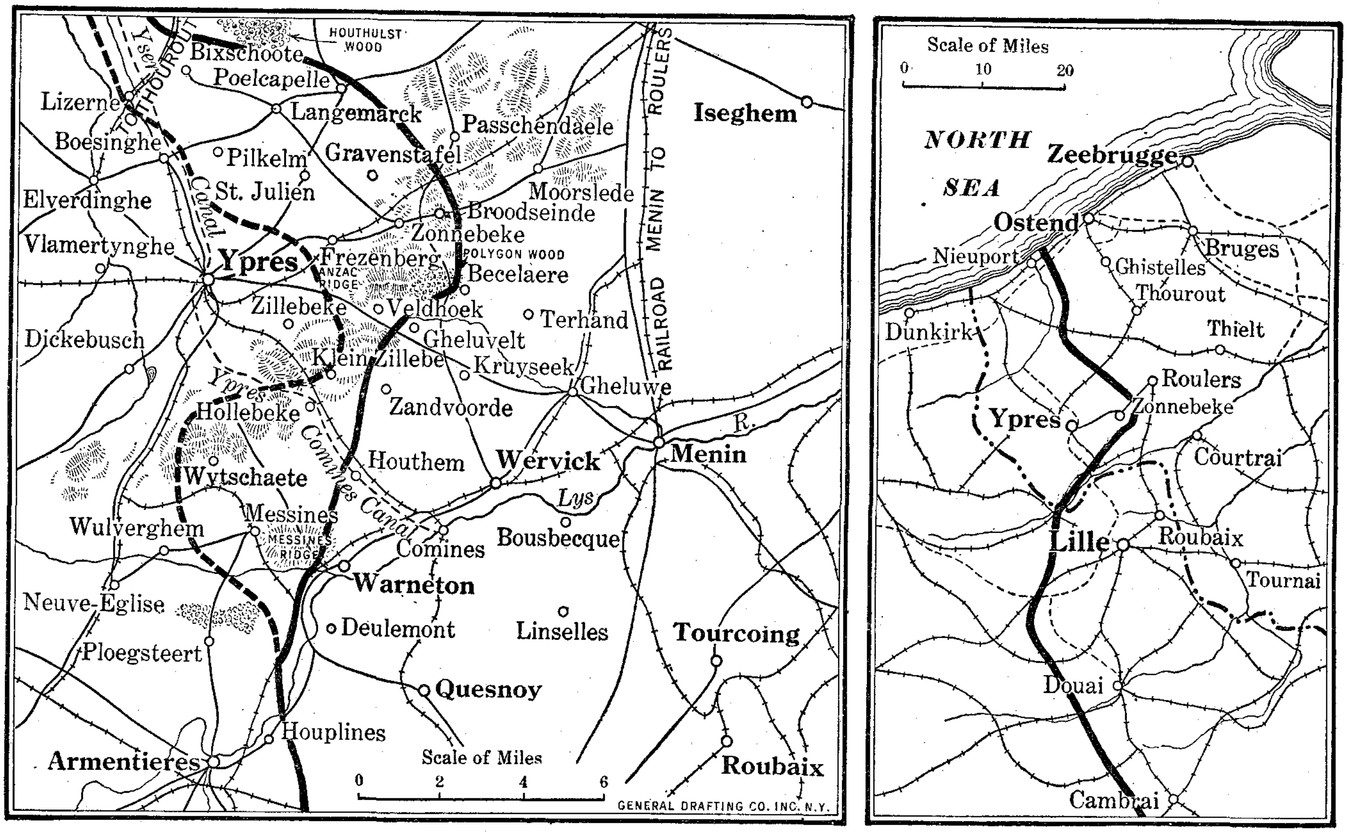
Last week Georg Gothien, a progressive member of the Reichstag, was quoted in a Berlin dispatch as saying that there was "no hope of crushing Germany's enemies on land." As for the submarine campaign, 7,000,000 tons of shipping had been sunk, he asserted, but "no disposition toward peace on the part of England is discernible." On our side, on the other hand, we are now witnessing for the first time a thorough and effective use of the weapon that Germany is said to fear most, namely, a drastic embargo to keep food and other supplies from neutral countries contiguous to the Central Powers. "Germany has made her supreme military effort," announces the French High Commission to the United States, basing its assertion on information cabled by the French General Staff. Now, according to this important statement, "for the first time since the beginning of the war a clear decrease in the total strength of the German forces is on record." Thus, as the Washington correspondents point out, "while the Allies have reached and are prepared to maintain their full strength while awaiting the coming of America's greatest army, the enemy's resources are diminishing at the very moment that the military situation demands that they increase." "The ascendency in the West has passed to the Allies," declares Secretary of War Baker, who explains that they have adopted a policy of wearing down the enemy by attrition until the force of American arms can make itself felt in the field. "The

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; six months, $1.75; three months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada, 85 cents a year; other foreign postage, $2.00 a year. **BACK NUMBERS,** not over three months old, 25 cents each; over three months old, $1.00 each. **SEMIANNUAL INDEXES,** issued in January and July, will be sent free to subscribers who apply for them. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address-label; subscription including the month named. **CAUTION:** If date is not properly extended after each payment, notify publishers promptly. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent *two weeks* before the date they are to go into effect. *Both old and new addresses* must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Notwithstanding this, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired; still, subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354–360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered as second-class matter, March 5, 1899, at the Post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.


HOUTHULST WOOD
Bixschoote
Poelcapelle
Yser
THOUROUT
Lizerne
Langemarck
Passchendaele
ROULERS
Iseghem
Boesinghe
Pilkelm
Gravenstafel
St. Julien
Moorslede
Elverdinghe
Canal
Broodseinde
Zonnebeke
Vlamertynghe
Ypres
Frezenberg
POLYGON WOOD
ANZAC RIDGE
Becelaere
RAILROAD MENIN TO ROULERS
Zillebeke
Veldhoek
Terhand
Dickebusch
Gheluvelt
Klein Zillebeke
Kruyseek
Gheluwe
Ypres Comines Canal
Hollebeke
Zandvoorde
R.
Menin
Houthem
Wervick
Wytschaete
Lys
Messines
Wulverghem
MESSINES RIDGE
Comines
Bousbecque
Warneton
Neuve-Eglise
Deulemont
Linselles
Tourcoing
Ploegsteert
Quesnoy
Houplines
Armentieres
Scale of Miles
0 2 4 6
Roubaix
GENERAL DRAFTING CO. INC. N.Y.
Scale of Miles
0 10 20
NORTH SEA
Zeebrugge
Ostend
Nieuport
Bruges
Ghistelles
Thourout
Dunkirk
Thielt
Roulers
Ypres
Zonnebeke
Courtrai
Lille
Roubaix
Tournai
Douai
Cambrai

WHERE "THE MOST GIGANTIC BATTLE OF THE WAR" IS BEING FOUGHT.

In the first map the broken line shows the battle-front on July 31, and the black line shows its position last week. In the second map we see the relation of the battle-line to the *U*-boat bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge. For a dramatic contrast to what is now happening in this region the reader should turn to page 40 and read the account of the first battle of Ypres, just three years ago.

two immediate contributing factors" of this Allied supremacy, our War Secretary goes on to say, "are air control and shell supply." "The picture presented on the West front is that of a Germany strictly on the defensive, inferior in material and morale to the enemy, and slowly giving way before the gigantic blows of the British and French," remarks the Chicago *Herald*.

The persistent harping of the German leaders on the theme of peace, even tho they accompany this peace talk with protests of invincibility, our editorial observers maintain, proves that they themselves realize that their military fortunes have passed the crest. "The peace maneuvers in Berlin and Vienna are dictated by the fear of impending defeat," affirms the Philadelphia *Public Ledger;* and in the Macon *Telegraph* we read:

> "This summer has shown that Germany is beaten—that, Russia or no Russia, the Great Staff of Hindenburg can not hold any line or piece of line that the chiefs of the armies of the Anglo-Saxon and the Gaul decide they want. Next summer Haig will win through to Ostend. Then Germany will cease negotiating for peace—she will be pleading for it."

A more detailed survey of the military situation on land gives support to these optimistic claims. We find Russia, under the strong leadership of Kerensky and a reorganized Cabinet, offering stubborn resistance to the enemy's attacks in the region north of the Dvina, and at times even resuming the offensive. Farther south new German efforts to fraternize between the trenches have been balked by the Russian guns, and on the Caucasian front the Russians report new successes against the Turks. Italy still maintains her offensive so effectively that Austria, the latest dispatches state, is frantically rushing troops from France, Galicia, and Bukowina in an effort to check General Cadorna's advance. Austria's losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners during the recent Italian operations, according to semi-official dispatches from Rome, have amounted to one-third of the effectives on that front, in addition to losing practically all her machine guns. And at Ramadie, in Mesopotamia, the British troops under General Maude scored a notable victory in the last days of September when they defeated the Turkish army sent to drive them from Bagdad, and captured several thousand prisoners, including the Turkish commander.

But it is on the Western front that the tradition of German invincibility has suffered the most shattering blows. On July 31, after three weeks of unprecedented artillery preparation, the French and British launched a great assault in Flanders on a twenty-mile front from near Dixmude to south of Ypres, in one day's fighting winning all their immediate objectives with comparatively small losses, and taking thousands of prisoners. On August 16 they again drove forward on a nine-mile front east and northeast of Ypres, capturing important objectives and inflicting terrific losses on the enemy. In addition to these successes in the Ypres sector the British made progress east of Loos and north of Lens. On September 20 dispatches told how "behind five walls of flying steel—the most terrible barrage-fire the war has yet produced—British troops again advanced on an eight-mile front east of Ypres," achieving what General Haig described as "a complete success." Correspondents tell how the German positions were literally pulverized by the British shell-fire:

> "German pill-boxes—concrete cylinders for machine guns—were shattered or blown completely out of the ground. Gun-crews by the score were found piled dead in their concrete traps. Great shell-holes of previous fighting, which had been lined with concrete and organized by the Germans as machine-gun emplacements, were found crowded with corpses."

And in a London dispatch dated the following day we read:

> "The waning power of the Germans and their inability to strike back with the force which they used even a year ago were brought out strongly in the third battle of Flanders yesterday and in the operations to-day. Numerous counter-attacks were made, but they were of a minor character and without success. This time the British have held all their gains and to-day consolidated their positions, taking a little more territory here and there to round out their lines. This is in marked contrast to even the first and second battles of Flanders.
>
> "The British operations are hailed here and also at the front as the greatest victory of the year, not excluding that at

Messines Ridge, when the British blew up the dominating hill which had been held by the Germans for two years."

On September 26 the British again surged forward in a short, sharp advance, gaining all their objectives before eight o'clock in the morning. On the following day Major-Gen. F. B. Maurice said to an Associated Press representative:

> "Officers who have been with the British Army from the beginning all agree that since the first battle of Ypres there has never been a slaughter of the Germans comparable to that they suffered in the repulsed counter-attacks of the past few days. The Germans counter-attacked in masses, and dozens of these counter-attacks were swept away by our fire, with terrible German losses.
>
> "The most important aspect of the Flanders battle is summed up in the words 'wastage of reserves.' The Germans have done their best to keep us off the series of ridges. When we finish getting these ridges we shall claim a victory.
>
> "The question, then, is whether we can exploit that victory, and exploiting it depends on whether we have got more reserves than the enemy. Thus far the German wastage has been much greater than ours, and they have used 75 per cent. more divisions than we since July 31."

On October 4 the British again attacked on a nine-mile front between the Ypres-Menin and Ypres-Staden roads, with results that were hailed in London as constituting "one of the greatest victories since the Marne." They did not stop, the military expert of the New York *Times* tells us, until practically the entire Passchendaele Ridge, which has been called "the parapet of Flanders," was occupied. We read further:

> "The Menin-Roulers Railway is now less than six miles away from the new lines, and, running across the flats, with the British on the hill, is in plain view. With glasses, every train which runs along it is in plain view. The village of Roulers is also in plain view, open to attack by artillery even of moderate calibers. It will, therefore, be impossible for the Germans to move trains over this line except at night, and even then, with the British having the range accurately, the road can be made practically impassable."

Many of the enemy's losses, says an Associated Press dispatch from the British front, were suffered when at least five divisions of German troops, which had been massed for an attack, were caught in the British artillery-barrage and crusht in its overwhelming sweep. "Not only were thousands of men wiped out, but the well-defined plan of the German high command for an attack was utterly disrupted." Moreover—

> "The collapse of this scheme, the extensive defeat inflicted by the British, and the heavy death-toll in the German ranks are things which it is difficult for the German leaders to explain to an army which has already shown marked signs of deterioration in morale since the British began their series of drives at the opening of the battle of Flanders.
>
> "The diminution in the fighting spirit of the German troops along the Ypres battle-front is generally admitted by prisoners, and has been evidenced in the tactics employed recently. One German officer said the worst effect on the morale of the Germans was occasioned by the British artillery-fire, which he characterized as too terrific for words."

The German term for the British gunnery, in fact, has risen in their official *communiqués* from "drum-fire" to "whirlwind-fire," and now to "hurricane-fire."

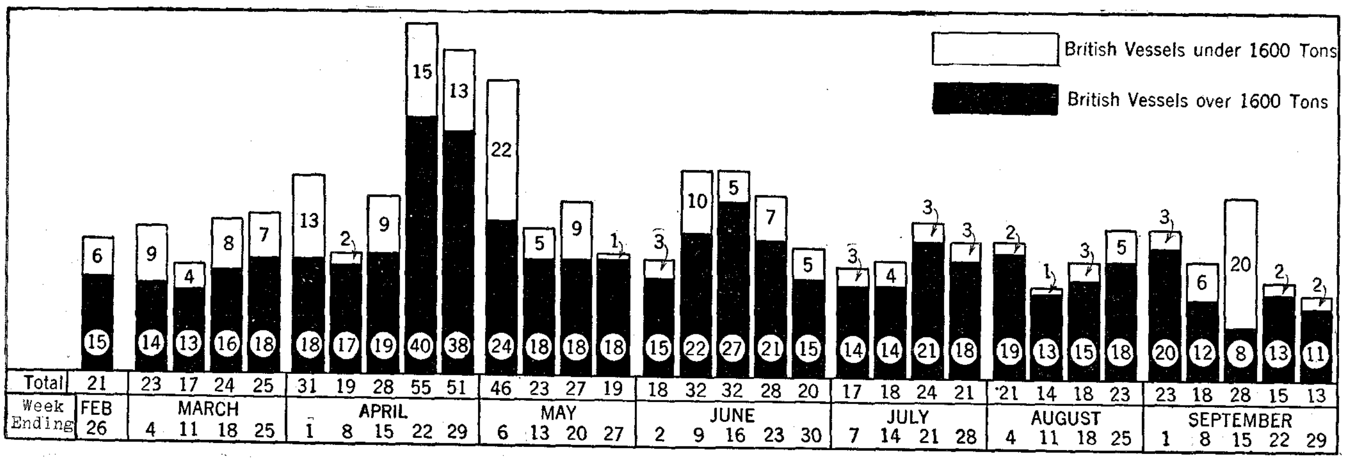
Dispatches of October 9 report a combined British and French drive which still further extended the Allied gains on the Ypres salient. The Germans replied to all these thrusts with desperate counter-attacks, which only added to their appalling losses in killed and wounded. "If the British have the strength to keep up the rapid succession of blows, the terrible pounding and the constant advance, however slow, must wear out the stoutest-hearted enemy," remarks the Springfield *Republican*. And a writer in the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* asks the German people how they dare think or talk about anything else "while the Flanders battle, the most gigantic and most terrible battle which this war has so far seen, is hourly assuming more and more colossal violence." "If the British succeeded in breaking through, the whole Western front would give way," says the Leipzig *Neueste Nachrichten*. And in a London dispatch to the New York *World* we read:

> "The German high command is well aware that it requires at least six or seven divisions more to hold its present line than it would if they withdrew to the straighter line running to Zeebrugge. But the high command knows the difficulties of retreating, now that we have them everywhere under observation. It is not as it was on the Somme last winter, where they could withdraw under cover of the Bapaume Ridge. There must soon be a crisis for the Germans."

In all the fighting since July 31, according to an official statement issued on October 7, the British have not lost a single gun, while they have captured 332 field and heavy guns and taken 51,435 prisoners. Reporting 17,505 British casualties for the week ending October 9, a London dispatch to the New York *Tribune* goes on to say:

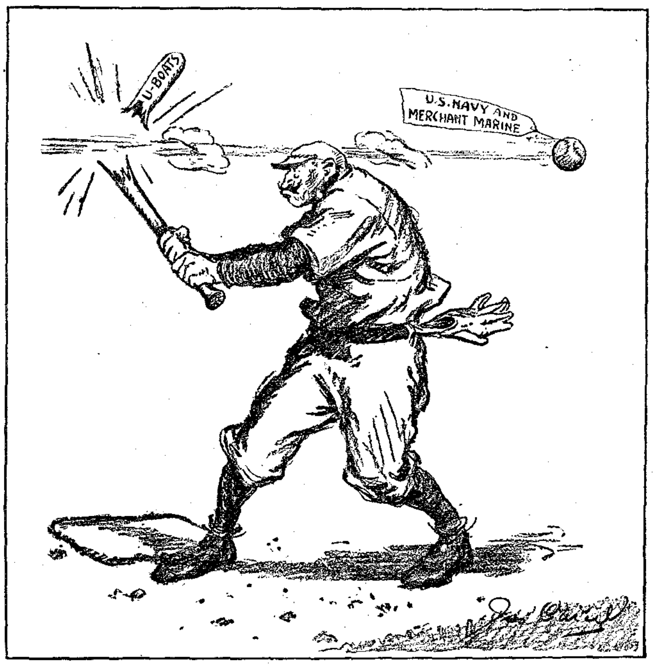
> "The British casualties for the last week, as reported above, are fewer than those of any other week since September 1, and this despite the fact that General Haig carried out last Thursday in Flanders one of the greatest operations of the war. While the losses of the Germans in that battle were enormous, the British apparently suffered fewer casualties in comparison with the extent of the engagement than at any time this year.
>
> "For the week ended October 2, the British casualties aggregated 21,179 officers and men. The week previous to that there were 23,035, and the week before that 27,164. This means that for three successive weeks there has been a decrease of between 3,000 and 4,000 in the British casualties, a remarkable showing, considering the great military operations which have been undertaken during that period, for which the chief credit must go to the artillery, whose work in cooperation with the British infantry recently has been well near perfect."

The full success of these operations, our War Department points out, "means that the Belgian coast, with its numerous submarine bases, will become untenable to the enemy. Zeebrugge,



U-BOAT FAILURE SEEN AT A GLANCE: WEEKLY TOLL OF BRITISH SHIPS SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINES.

Ostend, and the system of canals leading out of Bruges are threatened." "On the outcome of this struggle," writes Dr. Max Osborn, in the *Vossische Zeitung*, "depends whether England is able or not to wrest from our hands the strongest weapon we possess to frustrate her calculations." But already, while Germany's *U*-boat bases are still intact, we have evidence that her undersea campaign is failing. A high official of the British Admiralty is quoted by a London correspondent as saying on October 4 that more German submarines had been sunk during the last three months than during any previous similar period. The weekly reports of British merchant ships sent to the bottom by *U*-boats reveal a steadily diminishing toll. Our Treasury Department recognizes this fact by announcing that "the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance has reduced its rates on all American steamers and cargoes traversing the war-zone from 6½ per cent. to 5 per cent., because of the corresponding decrease in the risks." And in the Chicago *Herald* we read:


U-BOATS
U.S. NAVY AND MERCHANT MARINE
Cassel

Copyrighted by the Press Publishing Company.

STRIKE TWO!

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

"The submarine peril seems definitely to be receding. The 25 per cent. reduction in rates by the Federal War-Risk Insurance Bureau affirms with emphasis the diminishing records of sinkings announced by the British Admiralty. One-fourth of the danger of the *U*-boats has been eliminated. For the first time since the Kaiser took the step last February which forced war upon the United States has there been a lowering of the insurance premiums."

Yet the shortage of shipping, according to the British Admiralty, still remains "the most vital fact in the present situation," and the United States is urged to undertake a merchant-ship building program on a scale of 6,000,000 tons a year. In this connection we read in a Washington dispatch that—

"The Shipping Board now has building more than 1,000 vessels, aggregating approximately 6,000,000 tons. This includes 400 vessels contracted for by foreign owners which have been requisitioned. There is about 3,500,000 tons in service.

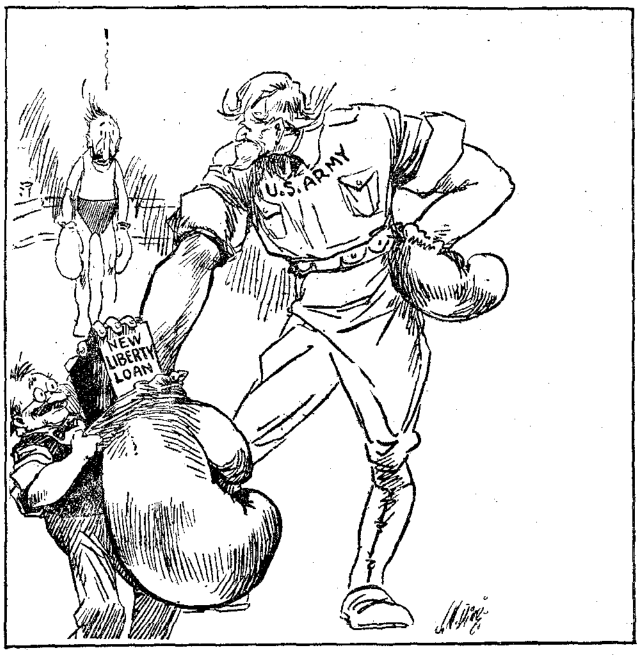
"This program will not be completed until the spring of 1919, but meantime, as ships leave the ways, new construction will be laid, so that within a year the rate of construction will be well over the 6,000,000 per year rate."

Victory in the air, we are told, is another of Germany's dreams. Thus Mr. John Barrett, of the Pan-American Union, quotes a German officer as saying that "by late in 1917 or the spring of 1918 Germany would have such a vast equipment of new and more powerful machines that she not only would check the Allied drive, but would ultimately have London and Paris at the mercy of her air squadrons." At the present moment, however, Germany seems to have lost whatever advantages in the air she may have enjoyed earlier in the war. Her *Zeppelin* campaign against London was long ago abandoned as a failure, and her more recent daily raiding of England with bomb-dropping airplanes seems to have little result beyond causing the British and French to decide on a policy of reprisals. Moreover, as the New York *Times* remarks, "while the Germans were dropping four and a half tons of bombs on the roofs of London, intent upon the slaughter of non-combatants, the Entente Allies were dropping 207 tons on ammunition stores, military railways, and fortified places behind the German lines." And when at last French aviators did bomb certain German towns in reprisal, there were instant German protests against the "barbarity" of this course. Announcing England's determination to repay the German raids in kind, Lieutenant-General Smuts, of the British War Cabinet, says that after these recent attacks from the sky the people of London "are thinking less of peace than ever before." He adds:

"You know the material damage in these raids has been absolutely negligible, and as for the loss of life, many times more people have been killed or injured in bus accidents than in these air-raids. The total air losses in London last month were 51 persons killed and 247 injured. During the first nine months of this year the losses were 191 persons killed and 749 wounded, against 487 killed and 141 injured in traffic accidents in the metropolitan police area."

On the Western front the British and French mastery of the air "blinds" the German artillery and gives a deadly efficiency to the work of the Allied guns. Moreover, the Allies, according to a London dispatch dated last week, can now produce war-planes of every type in far greater numbers than can the Central Powers. And to this comforting information must be added the fact that the United States War Department has already let contracts for the building of the 20,000 airplanes provided for in the $640,000,000 aviation bill. In a statement issued by Secretary of War Baker we read:

"The types of airplanes now in process of manufacture cover the entire range of training machines, light high-speed fighting machines, and powerful battle- and bombing-planes of the heaviest design. Our contracts call for an ample number of training-machines, and embrace as well giant battle-planes capable of the work of the Caproni, the Handley Page, and similar types."

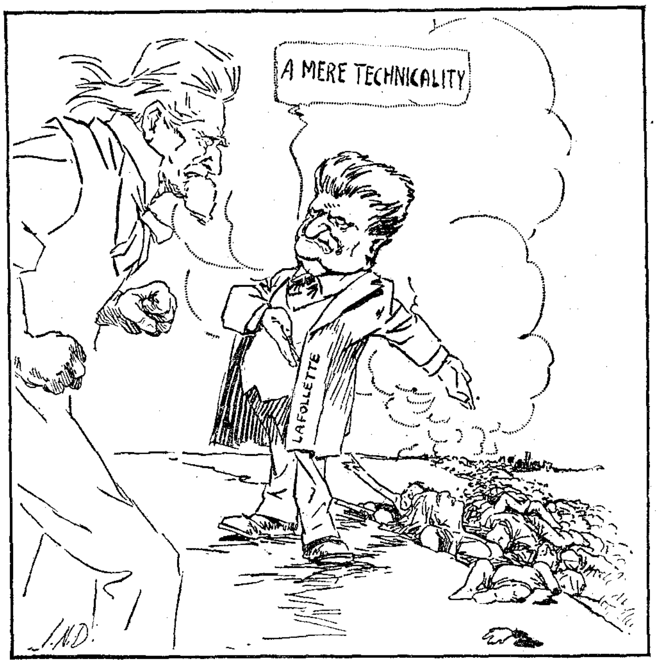


PUTTING A BRICK IN HIS GLOVE.

—Darling in the Boston *Herald*.

THE LIMITS OF FREE SPEECH

TO THE GALAXY OF AMERICAN HEROES—Lincoln, Sumner, Webster, Clay—whom Senator La Follette called up in defense of his right to free speech in opposition to a national war, it is suggested that he might add George Washington, who had a certain reputation for truthfulness. On the floor of the Senate Mr. Kellogg, of Minnesota, remarked that the question involving the Wisconsin Senator is one of "an erroneous statement of facts rather than of free speech." Mr. Robinson, of Arkansas, said a few minutes later that "men have the right of free speech, but it is the right to speak the truth," and that "to the right of free speech is attached the responsibility of truthfulness." That Mr. La Follette either consciously or unconsciously wandered from the truth in his now famous St. Paul speech and later in his address to the Senate on October 6 is asserted by many newspaper editors as well as by his own colleagues. Even the usually calm Springfield *Republican* waxes wroth, declaring: "the statement that we went to war for the 'poor privilege of enforcing the right of an American citizen to travel upon a foreign vessel loaded with munitions of war' is unqualifiedly false, and, if made deliberately, is a detestable and wanton slander on the United States, calculated to give aid and comfort to our enemies." As the Detroit *Free Press* sees it, the trouble with the Wisconsin Senator is an inability to "distinguish between employment of free speech and employment of seditious speech." According to La Follette, the Mobile *Register* observes, "it were better to abandon the war than to have his right of free speech in behalf of the enemy interfered with." Even the New York *Evening Post*, a stanch defender of the right of free utterance, deems it unfortunate that Senator La Follette "has involved the question of free speech and the right of a minority to protest lawfully against any national policy with his assertions in regard to the *Lusitania*, which are bound to stir resentment." This New York daily is constrained to add that it would nevertheless be a misfortune if the fundamental right for which Mr. La Follette stands should be lost, and concludes:



THE SENATOR DOESN'T BELIEVE IN GOING TO WAR OVER TECHNICALITIES.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register*.

> "Our definitive war-aims are yet to be laid down; the public and the press must not lose the right to criticize them when they are formulated, if they call for any criticism. No one can deny the correctness of one of Senator La Follette's contentions—that public and press are to-day in no mood to give fair play to dissenters."

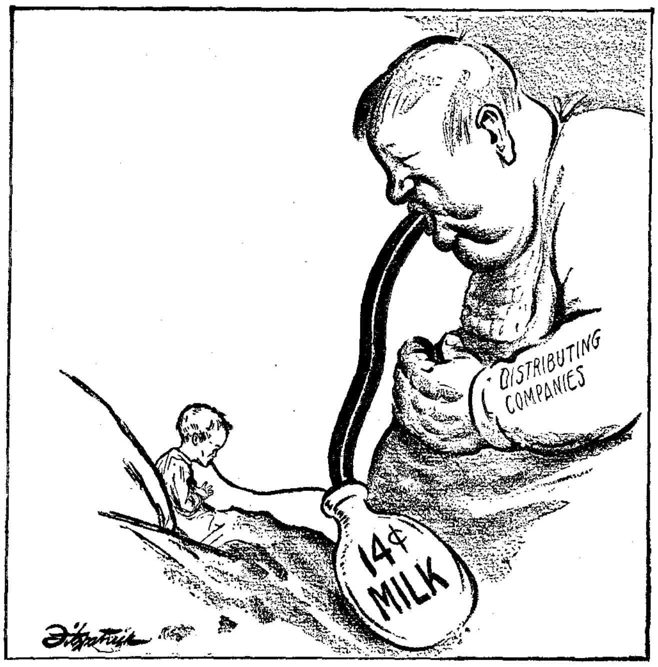
Senator La Follette's St. Paul speech, as newspaper readers are aware, called down upon his head the thundering denunciations of ex-President Roosevelt, and almost as bitter condemnation from individuals, associations, and newspapers in nearly every State of the Union, Wisconsin included. Congress was bombarded with petitions for the expulsion of the Wisconsin Senator, and in the last days of the session a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections was appointed to investigate the St. Paul speech, which was quoted in part in our issue of October 6, and to report to the main committee at the coming session. The final hours of the closing session of Congress were, therefore, spent by such Senators as remained in listening to Mr. La Follette's speech on his own behalf on October 6, and to several replies which were made to it. Mr. La Follette at once plunged into the question of free speech. He thinks that "the war-party" is trying to "intimidate" the people of the country, "to stifle criticism, and suppress discussion of the great issues involved in this war." He, therefore, believes it his duty to contend for "the fundamental right of the sovereign people of the nation" to make their voice heard, because the exercise of this right "is necessary to the welfare, to the existence of this Government, to the successful conduct of the war, for peace which shall be enduring, and for the best interest of this country." The speaker proceeded to quote from utterances of Clay, Lincoln, Sumner, and Webster in opposing the Mexican War, and declared that the right they exercised "is exactly the same right and privilege as that possest by every representative in Congress and by each and every American citizen in our land to-day in respect to the war in which we are now engaged." But, according to Senator La Follette, the rights of free speech, free press, and free assemblage have never been so violated among English-speaking people since our Revolutionary War as they are violated to-day throughout the United States. Mr. La Follette thinks it a "strange doctrine" he hears these days: "that the mass of the people who pay in money, misery, and blood all the costs of this war, out of which a favorite few profit so largely, may not freely and publicly discuss terms of peace." Concluding, the Senator said:

> "Congress, as well as the people of the United States, entered the war in great confusion of mind and under feverish excitement. The President's leadership was followed in the faith that he had some big, unrevealed plan by which peace that would exalt him before all the world would soon be achieved.
>
> "Gradually, reluctantly, Congress and the country are beginning to perceive that we are in this terrific world-conflict, not only to right our wrongs, not only to aid the Allies, not only to share its awful death-toll and its fearful tax-burden, but perhaps to bear the brunt of the war. . . . . . .
>
> "It is said by many persons for whose opinions I have profound respect and whose motives I know to be sincere that 'we are in this war and must go through to the end.' That is true. But it is not true that we must go through to the end to accomplish an undisclosed purpose or to reach an unknown goal."

The action of the Senate has naturally called forth new demands that Senator La Follette be dropt, and editorials to that effect have appeared in the newspapers of practically every city in the country. Attention has been called to this sentiment in an earlier issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, and it may be well to note here that there are several newspapers which, while thoroughly opposed to everything Mr. La Follette says, think that it might do more harm than good to expel him. Among these are the Chicago *Tribune*, San Francisco *Chronicle*, Newark *News*, and Nashville *Banner*. Mr. David Lawrence, the New York *Evening Post's* experienced correspondent at Washington, does not expect to see the Senate take any drastic action, but is inclined to believe that further antiwar speeches may bring upon Senator La Follette an emphatic reprimand.

THE MILK PROFITEERS

A MORE TRAGIC PRICE is paid by the babies and invalids than appears from the mere commercial statement that milk is fourteen cents a quart, for they pay in an undermined constitution, say some observers who bitterly assail milk producers and distributers for profiteering in a commodity that is "probably the most important foodstuff we have." Milk has made three advances since July, and, according to the prediction of the Dairymen's League, will make two more before the year's end. Five increases within a period so "startlingly brief" impel the New York *World* to remark that "working a traffic for all it will stand can be a foolish game." Middlemen who add a cent a quart for every additional half-cent granted to the milk producers, this journal goes on to say, are beginning to understand the fact, and "it may be well for the dairymen also to profit by a friendly hint on the score of reasonableness." That the milk crisis is by no means confined to a few sections of the country is evident from a statement by District-Attorney Swann, of New York City, who says:



—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*.

> "The state of affairs presented by the continually increasing cost of milk is nation-wide and can not longer be neglected if the poor are to be protected. The fight is on between the producers and the distributers, and the consumer will be crusht between the two unless he is extricated."

The Spokane *Spokesman-Review* speaks of the country's milk-supply as a "baffling problem," and the St. Louis *Post Dispatch* calls attention to the fact that "milk is not a luxury," and adds that it will not help the milk-handlers to point to the high prices of other food products. The babies can make use of nothing but good milk, and the same is largely true of invalids, especially the tubercular, notes this journal, which believes that "with prohibitive milk prices we may look for an increase in the number of deaths from the white plague." Therefore, *The Post Dispatch* urges that the city and State authorities "should do everything possible to protect the public with regard to this necessary food product." In commenting on the preliminary report of the Pennsylvania Milk Commission, working with a similar body appointed by the Governor of Ohio, the Pittsburg *Sun* notes that "it costs the Pittsburg dealers more to handle and distribute dairy products than it does those of Philadelphia, and only a little less than it does the dealers of New York, where the price of milk is notoriously high." The prospect of lowering prices by improved methods of distribution engages the attention of sundry journals, among them the Elmira *Star-Gazette*, which says: "The system of milk delivery is all wrong, and the sooner some scheme is devised, modeled after the fashion of the United States mail delivery from a central depot, the sooner the price will be lowered, and still give the producers a fair profit."

From the testimony of Mr. George W. Bush, chief organizer for the Dairymen's League, before the Mayor's Committee in New York, *The Sun* prints a table showing what happened when the farmers' prices were jumped after September, 1916:

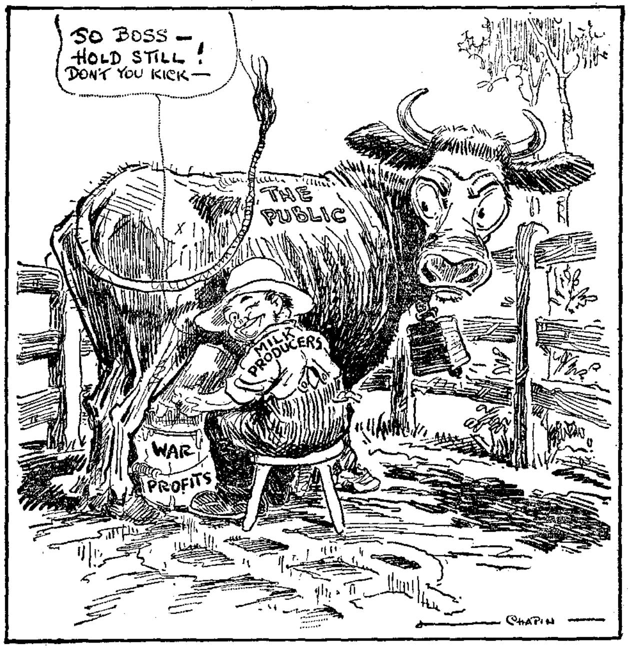
Month	*Wholesale*	*Retail*
September, 1916	3.4	9
October, 1916	4.46	10
December, 1916	4.67	11
July, 1917	4.46	11½
August, 1917	5.42	12½
October, 1917	6.59	14

Milk dealers are to blame for the situation, according to *The American Agriculturist* (Springfield, Mass.), which charges them with trying to "create unfavorable opinion with the public against milk producers," and adds:

> "Dealers want two cents advance for every one-cent increase that farmers get. . . . If consumers are willing to let dealers gouge them out of unnecessary cents a quart, and to continue the excessive profits on watered stock in distributing companies, and wasteful methods of milk delivery, we see no reason why producers should worry or be annoyed."

Less ruthless is the verdict of another agricultural authority, *The Farmers' Review* (Chicago), which believes that dairymen "deserve every cent of the $3.42 per hundred pounds asked for October milk," but regrets that the method of determining a fair price "savored of monopolistic control on the part of producers," and we read:

> "The cause of producers is just and they have acted with fairness, but this does not alter the fact that thousands of consumers judge the increase in the price of milk pure extortion, and it is not surprizing that those officials who serve consumers first should take advantage of the situation to make a favorable impression on voters. We have previously suggested that the only way to determine milk prices fair to all interests concerned and at the same time avoid criticism and trouble is through a neutral board representing producers, dealers, and consumers. At least some more satisfactory way of settling milk prices must be worked out than that which now obtains. People in this country simply will not stand for what seems to them monopolistic control over the price of a product in daily use in every home, and for which there is no substitute, whether that control is exercised by producers or by dealers"



MILKING-TIME.

—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic*.

GOOD AND EVIL OF OUR WAR-CONGRESS

UNEQUALED IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY of parliamentary government is the record of our War-Congress, which in a little more than six months effected legislation unprecedented in domestic policies and unheard of in the billions appropriated for war-purposes. That is the vérdict of various editors on the Sixty-fifth Congress, called in special session on April 2 and adjourned on October 6, and the New York *Sun* (Ind.) advises us that its activities are "not to be measured in the billions or the tens of billions of dollars; they are to be written in the future history of the whole world." Then, too, if we compare what Congress did in one session with what the lawmakers of our Allies have done, remarks the New York *Commercial* (Fin.), the stupendous tasks performed at Washington can be appreciated. It took the British Parliament two years and the Canadian Parliament three years to adopt conscription, but Congress began with it and passed the Selective-Draft Bill within six weeks after its declaration of war. The Baltimore *News* (Ind.) believes that Congress has "done more with less discord" than the British Parliament has done in any one year, and it has "done more with infinitely less discord" than the French Parliament, and has "surrendered less of its authority than either." Much of the legislation may prove ill-advised, much of it faulty, but the fact should nevertheless not be forgotten, *The News* insists, that more responsibility rests with the department heads, whose leadership Congress accepted in good faith and for the sake of speed and harmony, than on Congress itself.

Of the war-appropriations and allowances $14,000,000,000 are allotted to ourselves and $7,000,000,000 to our allies. For the latter loan, a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* reminds us, the Allies give this country their own bonds bearing the same rate of interest, as security, and add the important condition that the money shall be spent in this country. For the normal expenses of our Government, we are told, about $1,000,000,000 is appropriated, and all the rest, approximately $13,000,000,000, the country will spend in the fiscal year 1918 "to do her part in defeating the Central Powers." The Chicago *Herald* (Ind. Rep.) recalls that when Congress assembled the Senate was smarting from the effects of the filibuster by the "little group of wilful men representing no opinion but their own." The House was not even sure which party would have the speakership, but discord was harmonized, and at the evening session of the first day the joint branches were ready to hear President Wilson's epochal decision for war, and *The Herald* adds:

> "Since that moment, despite temporary hesitancy, Congress went forward courageously and intelligently. The National Army Act was its first great achievement. Unprecedented appropriations were swiftly authorized for developing the Navy, equipping the new armies, fortifying the nation, and creating a supreme fleet of merchant ships able to challenge the peril of submarine frightfulness. Great bond issues were provided. Loans to our allies were sanctioned, and finally a gigantic scheme of war-taxation was wrought out.
>
> "The same session finally wrote into law a plan for the control of the prices of food and other basic commodities, laid the basis of the embargo upon shipments to neutrals, passed the Espionage Bill and the Trading with the Enemy Act, and did justice to the fighting men of the nation by establishing Government insurance in lieu of wasteful pensions, and by creating a system of benefits for the dependent families of soldiers and sailors."

This great war-session of Congress will be remembered as "epoch-making in the history of the United States," says the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), and the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) claims that it has "won a place in history beside which no other session since 1789 can fairly stand." For the magnitude of its legislation and the national spirit it reveals, remarks the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.), this Congress is "unexampled in American history or the history of the world"; and the Grand Rapids *Herald* (Rep.) says that it has rounded out the "most momentous calendar of legislation ever developed in any parliament of man," and, fighting courageously against "pro-Germanism without and anti-Americanism within," has cleared the track and set the semaphores "so Liberty's Special shall have the right of way." The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) and other journals say that the tribute of the President to Congress is thoroughly earned, and this daily quotes him as follows:

> "It seems to me that the work of this remarkable session has not only been done thoroughly, but that it has also been done with the utmost dispatch possible in the circumstances, or consistent with a full consideration of the exceedingly critical matters dealt with. Best of all, it has left no doubt as to the spirit and determination of the country, but has affirmed them as loyally and as emphatically as our fine soldiers will affirm them on the firing-line."

The Rochester *Herald* (Ind.) admits the prodigious amount of work Congress has accomplished, but holds that it has "displayed no conspicuous genius or merit of its own," for—

> "It has merely responded, and at times with unbecoming grudgingness and procrastination, to the insistent and increasingly impatient demand of the people. Now and then, as in the case of the Food-Control Bill, both Houses of Congress misapprehended the public temper and undertook to trifle with it in delay and quibbling over irrelevancies and non-essentials. The smug pretense of a sudden conviction that the enactment of prohibition was of more consequence than prompt provision for the conservation of our food-supply was maintained by Congress long enough for the people to discover and uncover the sinister forces of disloyalty behind it. Then it vanished, to give way to intelligent action that might have been taken weeks before."

As to the innumerable compliments Congress is receiving, this journal thinks it is entitled to few of them, "save on the ground that its hindsight proved to be incomparably better than its foresight." It "made action instead of talk the order of business" only when late in the summer it discovered that the American people "would brook no further nonsense from the blatherskites and charlatans that were frittering away days and weeks in aimless speech-making, entirely with the assent, if not with the approval, of the majority of each House."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) thinks that in its war-legislation Congress has "submitted rather than originated," and adds:

> "From August, 1914, to April, 1917, Congress and the Administration had refused to learn any of the lessons which the war was driving home in Europe. They opposed conscription; they opposed adequate preparation of any sort. They hoped to isolate the United States from contact with the war or with any of its political and economic readjustments. They aimed at preserving intact the old American order, when similar orders in Europe were being sent to the melting-pot.
>
> "It was a vain imagining. Confronted by war and its inexorable logic, our Government had to reverse itself. Necessity and the popular conviction that the experience of the nations which had been in the furnace of war must guide us under similar conditions drove both the Administration and Congress to face-about."

Less grudging is the opinion of the Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.), which says that Congress "met its obligations without question and manifested a patriotic earnestness of purpose which was possible because all partizan interests gave way to the call of the nation." Yet this journal believes that parts of the legislation are open to criticism, "particularly some of the details of the Revenue Bill, which are unreasonable and unjust." The New York *World* (Dem.) concedes that taxation details "are not yet perfected, and while the war lasts will be subject to constant change." The New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.) is thankful for the "blessings" of some of the Congressional war-labors, which enable the country to "forget for the moment the cruelties and crudities of hasty work here and there with its reckless excesses, as in the destructive sabotage of the liquor industry, and its cynical compromises, as in the punitive class-distinctions made in the tax measure."

MR. KITCHIN'S "TAX ON BRAINS"

IT IS NO JOKE when a Congressional "joker" in the War-Revenue Act levies a tax on comparatively moderate earned incomes already paying a doubled income tax, editors protest. Or if it is, they hold it "a practical joke, rather rough in its effect on its victims." The nearest thing to a real joke that most press writers can find is the fact that Congressmen are willing to tax all other professional and business incomes of over $6,000, while their own $7,500 salaries are exempt. Perhaps, the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger* rather subtly observes, Congress, "while putting an excess-profits tax on the earnings of brains," at the same time thought it best to show "some regard for the proprieties by explaining that the impost was not applicable to its members." More bluntly, the New York *World* characterizes any Congressman who thus exempts himself as "at least a slacker," while "some harsh critics might suspect him of being a grafter." Northern newspapers hint at a certain sectional basis for this unpopular tax, suspecting that the Southern lawyers responsible for it expected it to fall heaviest on the large cities of the North and East. Yet one of the most vigorous protests comes from a no less representative Southern daily than the Houston *Post*, which says emphatically: "No Congressman who votes war-taxes upon the people and then takes unto himself immunity therefrom is fit to sit in a hog caucus at the stock-yards and he ought to be driven from public life at once." And like protests come from such dailies as the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Hartford *Courant*, and Philadelphia *Press*. This may or may not dispose of Congressman Kitchin's assertion that he understands where all the agitation for the repeal of the clause is coming from:

> "It is from high-priced lawyers and professional men in New York who have escaped up until now. They are just the men it ought to hit."

Thus the New York *Sun* quotes the gentleman from North Carolina, who, as chairman both of the Ways and Means Committee and of the House representation in the conference committee, is held chiefly responsible for the insertion of this much discust personal-profits tax. The New York *Times* prints Mr. Kitchin's defense of the clause in part as follows:

> "That excess-profits tax of 8 per cent. on incomes of individuals, mind you, is a tax on excess profits. It is a tax on money derived from a business. The Government is not a business institution, and no salary therefrom is a business income. Officials don't work for profits. Personally I am in Congress at a loss."

Mr. Furnifold McL. Simmons, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, tells the New York *World* that the salaries of Federal officials, including Congressmen, are exempted on the theory that "a tax on the salary of a Federal or State officer would be an indirect tax on the Federal Government or the State." In other dispatches Mr. Simmons has been quoted as saying that he thought it unfair to impose excess-profits taxes on all forms of business and "permit the professional and salaried men to escape with the mere payment of an income tax." The Senator insists that there is nothing in the nature of a joker in this tax, but that the levy was rather both "deliberate" and "just."

But whether deliberately thought out or hurriedly suggested, Section 209 of the war-profits tax division of the law reads:

> "That, in addition to the taxes imposed by existing law and by this act, in case of a business or trade having no invested capital or not more than a nominal invested capital, there shall be levied, assessed, and paid in lieu of the tax imposed by this title [the excess war-profits tax on corporations] a tax of 8 per centum of the net income only of such business or trade, in excess of $3,000 in case of a corporation and $6,000 in case of a partnership or individual."

Another section of this division of the law contains this important definition: "The terms 'trades' and 'business' include professions and occupations."

While both Houses of Congress passed the War-Tax Bill unanimously, this clause did not escape open criticism. Senator Cummins held it "viciously" discriminatory in that the man deriving money from his occupation will have to pay while the man getting money from his investments will not. Senators Penrose, Smoot, and Wadsworth spoke to the same effect, as did also Mr. Hull, of the House Ways and Means Committee. All these gentlemen advocate the repeal of the clause.

Metropolitan papers are inclined to resent Mr. Kitchin's charge that the only enemies of the personal-profits tax are "high-priced lawyers" and others from New York. The Brooklyn *Eagle* wants it made perfectly clear that—

> "The 'high-priced' lawyers, of whom Kitchin is not one, and the highly equipped physicians and surgeons, like other persons of large earning capacity based on efficiency, are not escaping or seeking to escape taxation. The income tax hits them all. But now, after that has been paid by them, as it is paid by the coupon-cutters, the professional men are to be subjected to a further tax which does not reach mere wealth at all."

The idea that salaried men have in some way been gainers by the war seems to the New York *World* preposterous:

> "Unlike the wage-earners, they have had few increases in compensation, and, equally with the wage-earners, they have felt severely the rise in prices on all sides. They have paid the income tax uncomplainingly, but when on top of all this they are classed as war-profiteers and assessed a discriminating super-tax of 8 per cent. it is manifest that there is a great injustice."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IF Germany insists upon annexations, we may yield them the pro-Germans.—*Columbia State.*

As we understand it, the object of the British "drum-fire" is to make the Germans beat it.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

LA FOLLETTE insists he stands for the people in spite of the plain evidence that the people won't stand for him.—*Chicago Herald.*

UNFORTUNATELY there are Americans who should be interned, and Germans who would not abuse their freedom.—*Wall Street Journal.*

JUDGING from the way in which they continue to be broken, diplomatic relations must be very scarce in Europe at present.—*El Paso Times.*

SPEAKING of "biting granite," the Italians seem to have bitten off two or three mountain peaks without getting more than they could chew.—*New York Sun.*

THE Turkish Government has recalled the governor of Palestine on account of his excessive brutality. Here's a chance for Germany to get a new boss for Belgium.—*Burlington Gazette.*

KAISER WILHELM says he is ashamed of the fact that Ferdinand of Roumania is a Hohenzollern. Never mind, Kaiser, every flock must have its white sheep.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

MR. LA FOLLETTE advocates war only in case of invasion, and then only after the people vote on it. The invading army, of course, would be glad to wait until after election day.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

ONE good Liberty Bond deserves another.—*Chicago Herald.*

MORE than one German-language paper has got out its last sedition.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

DESPITE the scarcity of foodstuffs in Germany the Teuton diplomats continue to spill the beans.—*Kansas City Star.*

SOMEHOW, we can't recall ever having heard of a Congressional joker that put the joke on the Congressmen.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE German command is wise to provide three weeks' furlough for the soldier who brings in the first Yankee prisoner. He will need it.—*Mason City Globe-Gazette.*

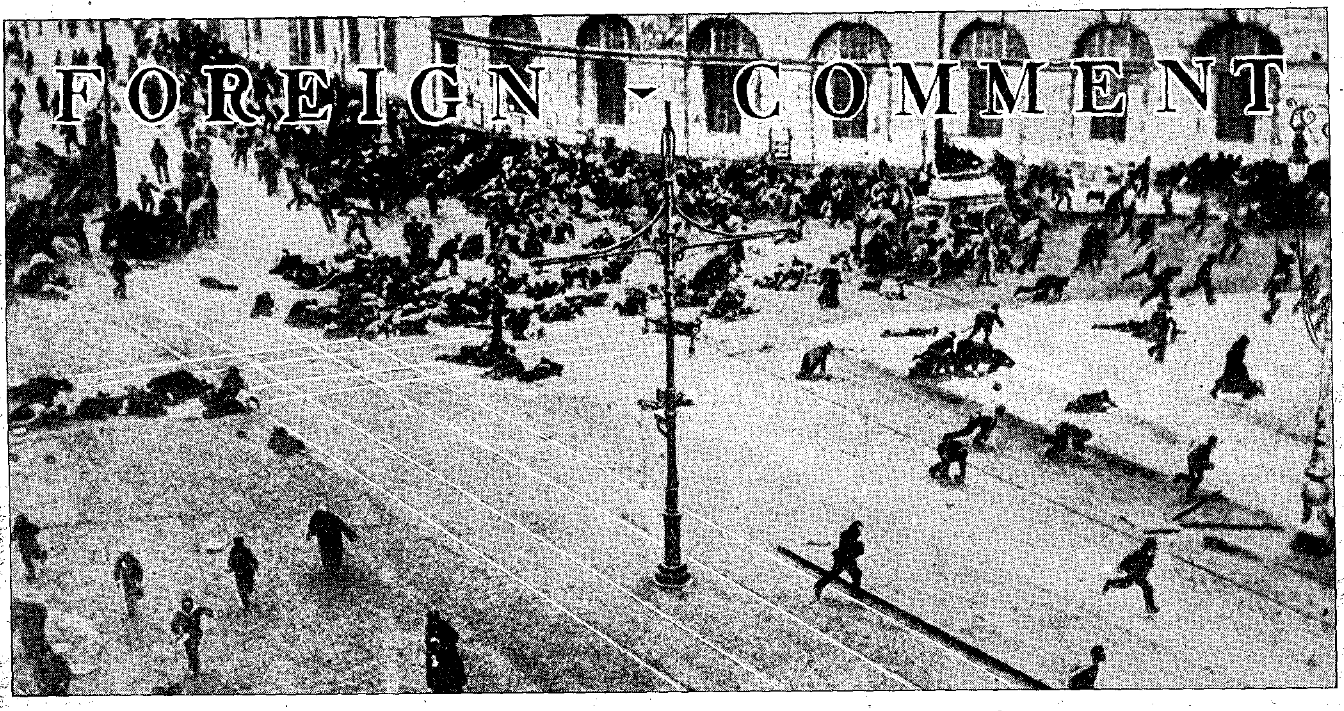
THE value of the German mark may fall and fall, but it can never hope to get as cheap as some of the people it bought in America.—*New York Evening Sun.*

SECRETARY BAKER in his weekly *communiqué* says the Germans are still powerful, tho shaken. Well, they will have to be well shaken before taken, perhaps.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

BERLIN'S discussion of peace does not go much further than to contemplate peace as a commercial commodity whose supply the Kaiser arbitrarily assumes to control.—*Washington Star.*

OTHER good things than baseball teams come out of Chicago. For instance, the remark of *The Herald* that a certain Mr. La Follette will go down to the ages "Hun-wept, Hun-honored, and Hun-sung."—*New York Herald.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT



RUSSIA'S *BOLSHEVIKI* ENJOYING DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT.

A glimpse of the recent rising of the Russian extremists. The scene is the Nevski Prospect. The large building in the background is the Public Library, and it is from the roof of this building that the bullets from the machine guns are mowing down the people in the streets. Many are lying dead or wounded on the street-car lines. On the extreme left the wounded are being sent away in a vehicle.

WILL RUSSIA DISINTEGRATE?

A DOZEN REPUBLICS, not one, may come about in Russia. The Provisional Government was scarcely two months old when it had on hand the formidable secessionist movements of Finland and the Ukraine and the loud rumblings for autonomy from Siberia to deal with, not mentioning the revolt in Turkestan and the little, tho annoying, comic-opera republics of the Reval, Cronstadt, and Pereyaslav type. The national aspirations of the lands of the great Russian *Ukraina*—the borderlands—which were mercilessly stifled by the old régime, burst forth with remarkable vigor and expression the day after the old chains were broken. Luckily for the new Government, Poland is still an occupied land and its plight, however great, does not for the time being add to the difficulties of the Petrograd leaders. But the Lvoff and the Kerensky cabinets have had enough to do to placate the insistent demands which keep on coming from Helsingfors and Kief. In spite of the proroguing of the Finland *Seim*, or parliament, which was caused directly by its uncompromising attitude of separatism, and in spite of the abortive compromise effected during last summer by the Petrograd cabinet with representatives of the Kief *Rada*, these demands still come. A strong current of resentment is felt throughout Russia over such attempts, in these perilous and trying days, to wrest autonomy or independence from a revolution which is already committed to the granting of the greatest amount of national freedom and self-expression to the various nationalities of the new republic. Says the Petrograd *Ryetch*, speaking for the moderate elements of Russia:

> "Fully recognizing the rights of the Finnish nation, the Russian state, in the name of the best interests of the Russian people, can not permit Finland to separate from Russia, and can not allow any state of affairs that will permit Finland, when placed within a sphere of influence inimical to us, to threaten our Baltic situation. The demands put forward by the Finnish Social Democracy can not be accepted by our Government. . . . The Russian people will regard these pretensions as attempts upon Russian democracy and upon the Russian Revolution."

The *Ryetch* concludes its strongly resentful article with these words:

> "The Finnish *Seim* sent the Provisional Government an address with an expression of 'hope' that the Provisional Government would recognize in Finland the state of full independence which the *Seim* usurped for itself, an act which underlines once more the artificiality and illegality of this 'decision' and the insincerity of the excuses put forward. What is the Government to do upon the receipt of this address? This is not the time to continue the wrangle with the *Seim* or to indulge in written disputes."

Socialist opinion is distinctly divided on the merits of Finland's demands. The Petrograd *Izvestia*, the official organ of the Petrograd *Soviet*, says:

> "Generally speaking, the limits of autonomy which are outlined by our Finnish comrades are fully compatible with the resolutions of the All-Russian Congress of *Soviets*. Essentially, therefore, the revolutionary democracy of Russia must energetically support the new order in Finland for which our Finnish comrades are striving. The Provisional Government should, without awaiting any further conflicts, issue an order, satisfying the just demands of the Finnish people for the space of time which separates us from the coming Constituent Assembly."

The Petrograd *Pravda*, the organ of the extreme *Bolsheviki* and Lenin's personal organ, echoes this view-point:

> "The decision of the Finnish *Seim* which caused all this tumult demands the enactment without delay of the autonomy of Finland in all matters except foreign and military affairs. This decision is not only in thought but even in words identical with the resolution adopted in regard to the Finnish situation by the All-Russian Congress of *Soviets*. It is true that the resolution of the Congress leaves the final sanction of the relations between Finland and Russia to the Constituent Assembly, but it nevertheless recommends immediate self-government for Finland within the very same limits as demanded by the *Seim*."

On the other hand, such organs as the Petrograd *Den*, a mouthpiece of the moderate Socialists, comments bitterly:

> "The Finns must have forgotten the old adage, 'Never overestimate the stupidity of your adversary.' Russia may be in a very difficult situation just now. She may be weak in spots, but she can still resent powerfully many things without the least hesitancy. Russia is not stupid. She understands everything and looks with more regret than hatred upon all those marauders who are attempting to profit at her expense at the present moment. But this grief turns into fiery indignation when an attempt is made to use other people's property for

mercenary purposes. When the Finns talk of our telegraph-lines as security for the requested loan, it is high time that they stop talking about Socialism!"

The *Narodnoye Slovo*, another influential Socialist daily in Petrograd, speaks in the same tenor:

> "In prerevolutionary days we, as Socialists, always took the progressive view-point in discussing the aspirations of Finland and the Ukraine, and we hotly denounced the insinuations of the reactionaries that the Finns and the Little Russians were aiming at undermining the unity of Russia. This divergence of views is now being tested by current history, and, alas! we admit that the facts are against us. . . . We find that there were and still are elements among them inimical not only to the former Czarist régime, but to all Russia, to the entire Russian people. The centers of this enmity just now are Helsingfors and Kief."

Even the Maximalist Petrograd *Dielo Naroda* speaks regretfully of the attitude of the Finnish *Seim:*

> "Our comrades of Finland have made a grave mistake by trying to bargain with us. In these moments when our entire national life has been lifted to such ideal heights, a call for help, even tho for financial assistance, should be responded to from the same point of view. Our Finnish comrades have shown themselves to be far too 'practical' politicians."

The unanimity of Russian opposition to the ambitious plans of the Ukrainian *Rada*, in Kief, for complete self-administration, bordering closely on independence, without waiting for the convening of the Constituent Assembly, is even more pronounced. The complexity of these demands is aggravated by the facts that the Ukrainians lay claims not alone to the twenty million Little Russians within the Russian dominion, but likewise to the Ruthenians in Galicia and to some of the Jugoslav nations of Austria-Hungary. The Ukraine, which stretches over the best cultivated and most fertile lands in South Russia, is truly the garden and one of the most important granaries of Russia. Hence the Russian feeling of uneasiness and resentment. The *Ryetch* warns the Government:

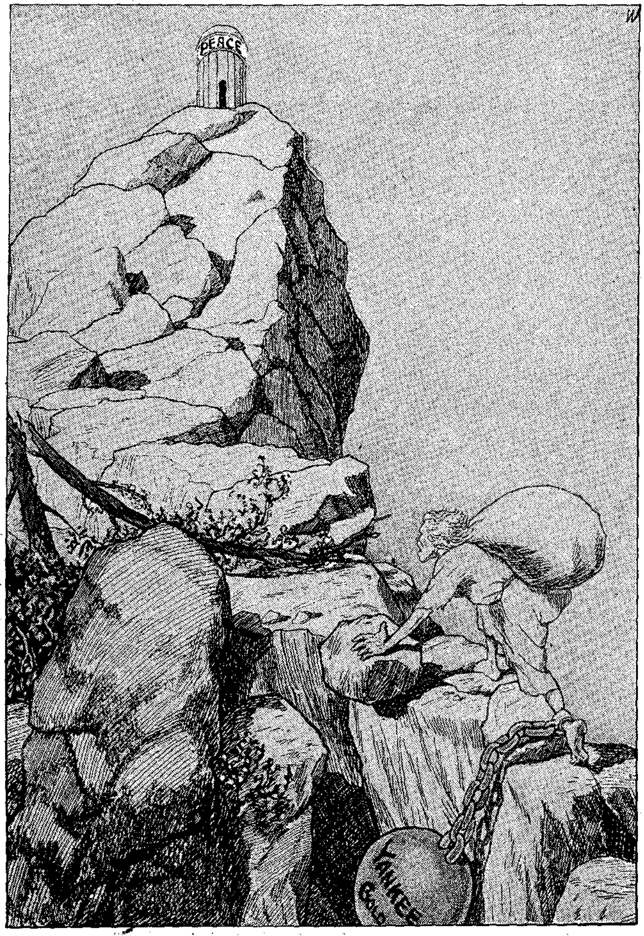
> "The Ukrainian movement, in spite of its popularity among the masses, had not yet gone beyond the limits of argument. The recently organized Ukrainian 'government' is not quite sure of its own stability, and is modestly ascribing to itself merely the functions of 'a practical body for the solution of local problems.' The fallacy of sending commissions to negotiate with it is nevertheless just as obvious. It only strengthens its position and weakens the Provisional Government."

Maxim Gorky's Petrograd *Novaya Zhizn* is quite perplexed over the demands of the Little Russians:

> "Where is the Ukraine, where are its geographical beginnings and ends? We have dealt with Poland and Finland as solid, defined entities, but will the closest friend of the Ukraine find it easy to define her limits? Is it the Ukraine in a historic or traditional sense, is it an ethnological term within the limits of the Little Russian language, or is it the Ukraine as an economic entity? This is probably the first instance in history where a 'government' was created for a state of indefinite dimensions, indefinite borders, and an indefinite conglomerate of population.
>
> "If each nationality or province proceeds to mold its own life in accordance with the dictates of its own sweet will, we shall have not autonomy, but separation, which eventually will spell disintegration. Which of these two roads will the *Rada* choose?"

Ex-Minister of Agriculture Chernov, the leader of the Socialist Revolutionaries, says in his organ, the Petrograd *Dielo Naroda:*

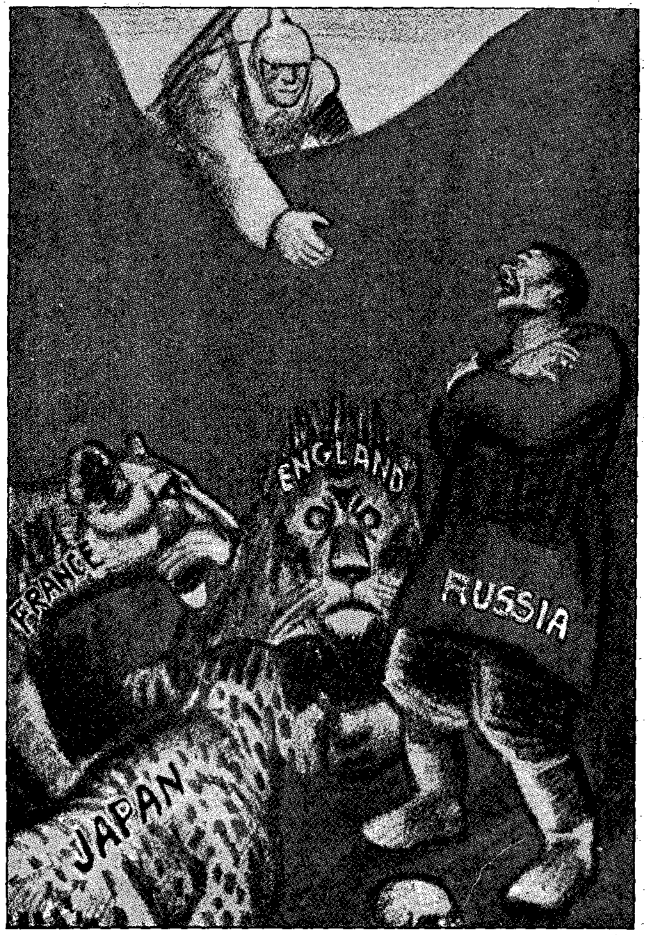
> "It is easy to say that the Ukrainian commissioner appointed by the *Rada* will arrive in Petrograd as the Secretary of State for the Ukraine! Well, that presupposes first of all that the Provisional Government by receiving him will recognize the territorial separation of the Ukraine from the rest of



WHAT PREVENTS PEACE IN RUSSIA.

Poor Russia shackled with American gold.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

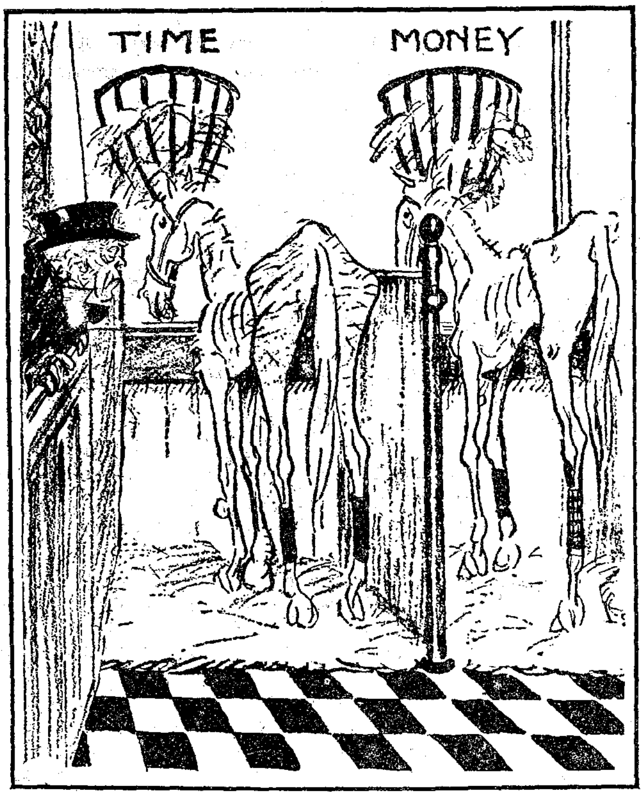


HELPLESS RUSSIA.

RUSSIA—"Brother, I would like to shake hands, but if I do these beasts will devour me."

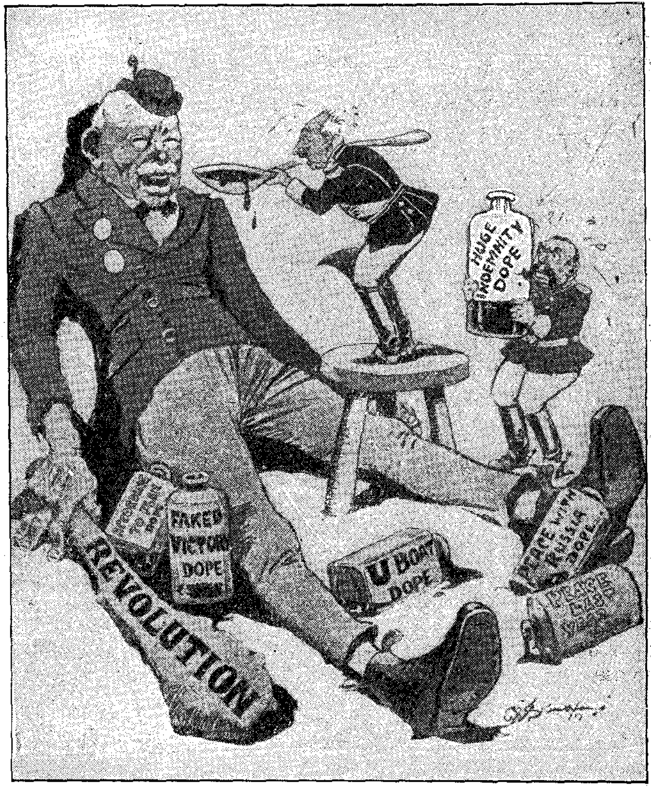
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION AS GERMANY SEES IT.



THE ENTENTE FAVORITES.

"After what these poor beasts have been through, can I hope to win the Derby with either of them?" —*Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).



THEIR LAST HOPE.

Giving a drugged people the final dose of dope.

—*Passing Show* (London).

OPPOSING VIEWS ON GERMANY'S INDEMNITY HOPES.

Russia. Who gave the Provisional Government the right to do any such thing? Is it not obliged to wait before taking any such step until the convening of the Constituent Assembly? It has no vestige of right or power arbitrarily to define territorial limits or borders for any nationality now comprised in Free Russia."

TRUCULENT GERMANY

A TOUCHING FAITH in the value of press propaganda is still exhibited in Germany despite the utter collapse of the American campaign under Bernstorff and Dernburg and the fiasco of the French campaign under Bolo Pasha. Writing in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, we find Lieut.-Gen. Baron Armand von Ardenne railing at America and then despising her, saying, in the usual German manner, that England is the enemy and that she must be destroyed before America can come to her aid. Baron von Ardenne, perhaps, thinks that this can be accomplished by buying the British press, for he writes with the utmost gravity that "the principal means of breaking down the arrogance of Lloyd George would be truthful enlightenment by the English press." In the next breath, however, he sadly confesses that "with certain exceptions the English papers are nothing but the mouthpiece of Utopian dreams of British supremacy." Passing on to consider America, he gives us the surprizing news that this country is entirely dominated by Lloyd George, and he urges the complete destruction of England as the simplest way of meeting the American menace. He writes:

> "England, not America, is the enemy which demands primary consideration at our hands. This is not only because the war has drained her resources the least of any of the Allies, but because her present rulers are the fanatical standard-bearers of the war, holding tenaciously the doctrine that Germany must be destroyed and weakened, militarily, morally, commercially, and financially, and that Germany must in future occupy a Helot's station under the dominance of the Entente Powers.
>
> "Under Lloyd George England has become not only the protagonist, but also the spiritual dictator of the Allied Coalition. . . . She is, America notwithstanding, our mightiest and most dangerous enemy. If we want to end the war honorably for ourselves England must be overthrown militarily and economically, at least to such an extent that she will acknowledge that Germany can not be defeated. At any rate, so long as Lloyd George and his friends are at the helm there is no other possibility of arriving at a sensible peace by understanding."

The Berlin *Deutsche Tageszeitung* is just as truculent and insists that the fight must go on till Germany has gained not only the victory but a thumping big indemnity as well. In its eagerness to denounce the Socialist cry for "No annexations, no indemnities," the Pan-German organ makes some unconscious admissions betraying Germany's plight. It remarks:

> "A peace without indemnities would spell ruin for Germany. Before the war the wealth of the German people amounted to between 330 and 390 billions of marks ($82,500,000,000 and $97,500,000,000), of which nearly half has actually been spent on the war. Without an indemnity there is no hope of carrying on during the first ten years after the making of peace. Germany would have to bear extra taxation amounting to 12 billions of marks ($3,000,000,000), as compared with prewar taxation of 3½ billions of marks ($825,000,000). How can a country in a state of ruin in which it would find itself, and in view of the enormously increased cost of living, shoulder an added burden of that magnitude when the sum of six billions ($1,500,000,000) would be a maximum load, and even that could only be endured with the greatest effort?"

The *Tageszeitung* then deals faithfully with the Social Democrats, who would land the Fatherland in such a plight "by their visionary ideas":

> "Have the Socialists who prate of peace, of Germany's being able to meet her liabilities, considered how she is to care for her sick and wounded soldiers, and pick up the threads of export and import trades, unless she seizes the opportunity of peace to impose such terms as will insure a sufficiently large indemnity to meet her liabilities, and further enable her to procure those raw materials she must have if she is to rebuild her trade connections. Germany is not blind enough, after all her sacrifices, to accept, in place of the tangible, material compensations she must have, mere fine phrases about peace and good-will."

In view of the statements of the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* it is of interest to recall the joy with which the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* greeted America's entrance into the war, remarking that "the event is not to be regretted, as from America's wealth we shall be able to collect a larger indemnity."

A JEREMIAD FROM JAPAN

SOME COMMOTION has been caused in Japan by our export policy, which England has since followed so closely. Briefly stated, our policy consists of keeping strictly for our own military and commercial needs all our resources in raw and manufactured material and allowing the surplus—if any—to be given to the most necessitous of our Allies. Where this leaves Japan may easily be imagined. Some of the editors of Nippon are a little peevish about the way our policy reacts upon Japan, where, we are told, lack of steel plates is seriously hampering Japanese ship-building, despite the arrangement whereby we give her a limited supply in return for ships. America and England come in for a good deal of somewhat acrid criticism, and under the heading of "A One-Sided Alliance," the Osaka *Mainichi* publishes this quaint jeremiad. First it takes England to task:

"The policy of import restrictions is of course designed for the self-protection of each particular country. There is no reason to suppose that it is intended to damage the interests of friendly countries. However, there are cases which give rise to doubt whether the intention is not to hamper our production rather than to protect themselves. Such measures as the Government monopoly of Australian wool, its distribution, which seems curiously to discriminate against us, and the prohibition of the import of cotton hosiery seem to have in view the crushing of our infant industries rather than self-protection. If we listen to the superficial reasons of diplomacy, these measures were unavoidable; but if we look deeper, then it is difficult to understand that they were simply a matter of self-protection.

"When England first began to feel the want of ships, she encouraged the chartering of our vessels. Then by first withdrawing her own ships from distant seas she was able to transact her own business with our ships. Our short-sightedness was blinded by the high rate of charter. We were unfamiliar with the general trend of events. Hence has arisen the present need for regulation of shipping. Still more than the cleverness of the English we must admire the stupidity of our own officials, who are thus left with the back seat on the horse. That the English have been able to withdraw their ships from beyond India is because we have filled up the deficiency. Now it is we who are suffering from a lack of ships. This is because we have been victimized and are bearing the burden of our friendly country."

Our entry into the war has added to the parlous position of poor Japan, and we gather that America is really very thoughtless. The *Mainichi* says:

"The participation of America in the war has brought great economic changes. Our power of investment abroad had become entirely impotent. For instance, Russia, under the protection of America, has been able to take the violent measure of stopping our trade. Of course the entry of America into the war is not actually a harm. Yet altho we equally are one of the Allies, no attention is paid to our connections or to the results for us. We are not consulted in any way. The tendency is for England, France, and Russia singularly to make light of Japan's circumstances. The supply of American capital has caused these nations to neglect the supply of capital from Japan. But we are accepting this cold attitude as inevitable. We accept these disadvantages negatively with a smile. What further efficacy then have the joint resolutions of the Paris Conference?

"Especially the recent embargo on the export of iron and timber from the United States and the shipping agreement between England, France, America, and Italy are making a fool of our country. Even if it were necessary for the United States to forbid export of iron and timber owing to the exigencies of her own ship-building, yet there was no reason for permitting export to England alone. We think that if permission is granted to England it should be granted to our country also. At present there are only three ship-building countries in the world, England, America, and Japan. If there is a dearth of shipping, then these three should form a great ship-building syndicate with interchange of materials, skill, and exertion. Our ship-building capacities have been recognized by the whole world. England and America have praised the development of our industry by word and pen. But if we become really strong, then there is a fear lest we might raise opposition to England. Now it seems that America is managing her ship-building in alliance with England alone. We are kept at arm's length. It is not difficult to realize the significance of this; but are we again going to accept this hardship with a smile?"

The *Mainichi* is inclined to think that the old proverb, "Out of sight, out of mind," is correct, and because Japan is a long way off her Allies have forgotten all about her and neglect her interests. The Osaka organ wonders just what America's idea is:

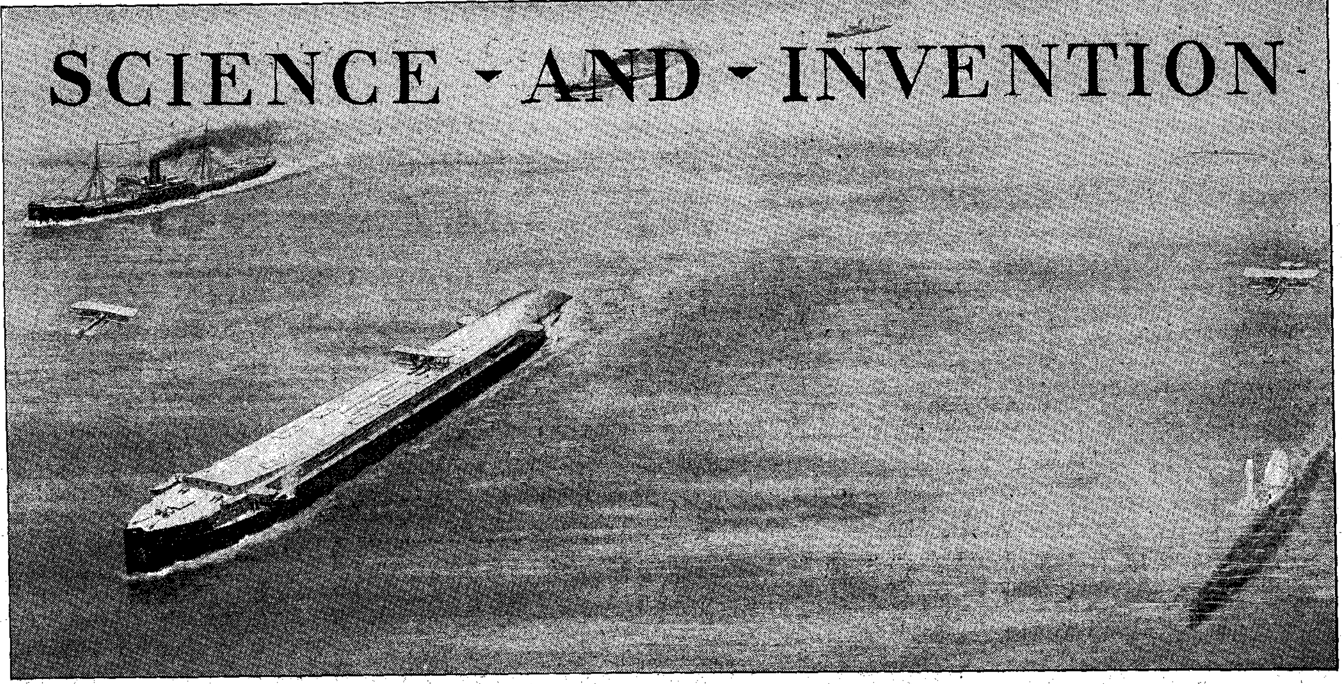
"If we stop to consider, all that is done by this friendly country seems to be hindering the development of our trade. It can not be the aim and object of this friendly country entirely to hamper us, but the natural result arising from these circumstances is certainly to procure our disadvantage and our boycotting. The sacrifices which we have already endured for the sake of the Entente countries are already great. However England, recently seeing that no progress was being made to supplement her own marine transport and that America's ship-building was as yet unsuccessful, interfered in order to say that our Atlantic steamers must not be removed from their old routes.

"This so-called shipping agreement between England, France, America, and Italy exists in order to harmonize the principles of these four countries. They are trying to make us accede. The other day the Minister of Communications made a timid reference in the Diet to the charter of vessels to foreign countries and to the prohibition of exports. But the project of abolishing the Atlantic trade routes, which are dangerous and unprofitable, and diverting a certain portion of our shipping to the Pacific was not put into effect owing to the protests of the Entente countries."

HAITI FADES AWAY—From the foreign press we often learn a good deal of home news and from the Toronto *Saturday Night* we gain the impression that to all intents and purposes Haiti has become part of the assets of Uncle Sam. If this be so the American papers have beaten no drums about it. *The Saturday Night* says:

"The Republic of Haiti has quietly passed out. A few days since the American Army officer who had been in temporary charge of Haitian affairs spoke softly to the assembled multitude, to the effect that these colored gentlemen need not hold any further elections, and that the United States would assume full responsibility for the future conduct of the island of Haiti. As all the firearms had long since been gathered in from the natives by United States officials, the proclamation did not create any unnecessary stir. For upward of a hundred years Haiti has endeavored to govern herself, but always with disastrous results. The amount of it is that the Haitian is not fit for self-government. The country's finances are in a chaotic condition. The island is greatly overpopulated; imagine two and one-half million people cooped up on ten thousand square miles, and with no disposition to be industrious at that. The country's trade has been steadily decreasing, and there is not now sufficient money in the treasury to meet the bond interest. This means that the United States will be obliged to assume all these responsibilities, financial and otherwise, and bring Haiti out of the slough into which a century of misgovernment has precipitated her. In connection with the United States' attempt to advance Haitian interests it is interesting to note that the officers of the United States Marine Corps stationed on the island have been busily engaged developing its agricultural resources. They have cleared large tracts of land that the native was too lazy to cultivate, and expect soon to be able to export large quantities of fruits and vegetables. Haiti has long been one of the problems of the Caribbean, and it is to be hoped and expected, now that Uncle Sam has taken the tiller in earnest, there will be a distinct change for the better. In any event, the United States will see to it that the country will miss its usual monthly revolution."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



THE "MOTHER" AND HER CHILDREN,

She carries cargo, convoys merchant steamers, resists torpedoes, and looses 5-inch guns and airplanes on enemy submarines.

"MOTHER SHIPS" TO BEAT "U"-BOATS

GERMANY'S fading hope that the *U*-boat will decide the war is sharply challenged in the invention of a so-called "mother ship" contrived to carry cargo as well as convoy merchantmen, to resist torpedo attack, and to loose 5-inch guns and airplanes on enemy submarines. This invention is taken seriously by such expert technical journals as *International Marine Engineering*, *Marine News*, *Automotive Engineering*, *Aerial Age*, *Motor-Boat*, *Scientific American*, and *Pacific Marine Review*. The "mother ship," as *The Pacific Marine Review* (San Francisco) tells us, is the inventive idea of John L. Bogert, a New York consulting engineer, and in the view of this expert monthly his plans are entitled to most careful consideration. They call for something that departs radically from the ordinary, we are told, but this feature "does not engender the suspicion it would have done a few years ago." The only debatable point in the plans, according to *The Pacific Marine Review*, is the "ability of bulkheads and fifteen feet of cargo of more or less shock-absorbing character to overcome the effects of a torpedo explosion." The chief point to be considered, however, is the possibility to overcome the submarine by some other method than "providing more ships to sink than the underseas craft have time to accommodate." *The Scientific American* (New York, September 22) points out that the Bogert plans incorporate the three measures of defense and attack necessary to beat the *U*-boat. First, there is the gun on the merchantship; secondly, the making such vessels unsinkable in so far as is possible; and, thirdly, the use of airplane scouts at sea. The ship designed by Mr. Bogert is a freight-carrier of about 15,000 tons, and *The Scientific American* proceeds:

"This vessel mounts four rifles, preferably of not less than 5-inch caliber, in sponsons, each gun having a wide arc of fire. The ship is provided—on each side—with a double wall of antitorpedo compartments; and she is so constructed as to afford a wide and lengthy landing platform for aeroplanes on her top deck, provision being made on this ship for three large and swift machines. . . . . . .

"The Bogert ship calls for the construction on each side of a double wall of antitorpedo compartments. The compartments are 7 feet 6 inches wide by 10 feet deep and 30 feet in length. Each is provided with manholes, which, when the ship is ready for sea, are closed by water-tight covers. It is the intention to use these compartments for the storage of special kinds of cargo, which would be resistant to the torpedo and would act with a water-excluding effect in case of injury. It will be noted that, with a view to preventing flying fragments of the outer shell of the ship from being carried through the inner walls, the latter are lined with heavy timbers, laid longitudinally. There can be no denying that this system of subdivision, providing on each side of the ship a minutely subdivided protective wall, 15 feet wide by 50 feet high, would enable the ship to take the blow of any but the very largest torpedoes without necessarily being sent to the bottom. She would, at least, have a good fighting chance of being brought home under convoy, repaired in dry-dock, and sent once more into service."

Altho this vessel is a merchant ship of large freighting capacity, *The Scientific American* goes on to say, it is also a well-equipped aeroplane tender, for—

"Provision is made for the carrying permanently of three large-size, bombing hydroaeroplanes. To provide a landing platform, the exhaust stacks of the oil engines, the masts for the wireless, the derricks and gear, etc., are so arranged that they can be folded down to give a clear platform. To compensate for the rolling of the ship and provide a fairly level surface for the aeroplane to land upon, the deck is heavily crowned. To assist in the takeoff when the aeroplanes are starting, the deck at its forward end is inclined upwardly, passing over the roof of the pilot-house. The planes are provided with pontoons for landing on the sea, and, housed within the pontoons, are the usual landing wheels of the aeroplanes, the bottom of the wheels projecting sufficiently to keep the surface of the pontoons clear of the deck."

A long, wide ship is necessary, the inventor states in *Automotive Engineering* (New York), because an alighting airplane needs plenty of room to check its speed, which is probably not far from sixty feet per second in relation to the deck of the ship, and he observes:

"To check this speed gradually by brakes, shoes, or runners sliding along the deck, and providing for a diminution of speed twice as great as an emergency stop of a subway-train, or, in other words, 10 feet per second, calls for 180 feet of deck. Probably 200 feet would be too short, taking into consideration the possible variation in the brake action. This proves that the airplane can not readily alight on a short ship. Probably with the most perfect of 'catapulting' attachments, 400 feet of upper deck would be near the minimum. A 400-foot freight-ship

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

might accordingly carry one or more airplanes, and the longer the ship, the easier to get away and the easier to return."

While the vessel must be made as nearly unsinkable as practicable, says the inventor in *Motor-Boat* (New York, September 10), if its cargo capacity is sacrificed to minute subdivision of the hull, the ship may be unsinkable, but she ceases to be a freight-ship and submarine-destroyer, and he proceeds:

"There may be plenty of justification for the submarine-destroyer alone, but it is well to consider whether unsinkability can not be combined with ample cargo-carrying capacity. The French and American experiments are frequently cited to prove that no longitudinal bulkheads are of any value, but that an unsinkable ship should be provided with complete water-tight transverse bulkheads for every 30 feet of its length. A torpedo exploded against the side of such a ship at any point in the junction of a bulkhead with the hull would inevitably flood two 30-foot compartments, and destroy at least 15 per cent. of the buoyancy. The metacentric height would be lowered, and stability probably impaired.

"This is a question that can safely be left to experience. A two- or three-skin ship with the spaces between the skins divided by non-continuous bulkheads, and the inner hull divided by numerous transverse bulkheads, would appear to answer the demands of the problem.

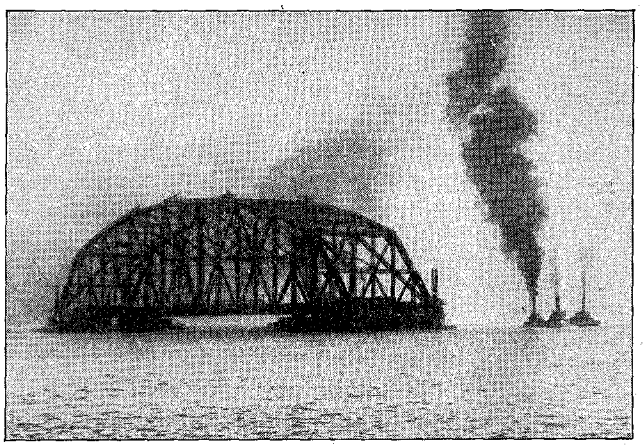
"If the compartments formed between the outer and intermediate skins were filled with some such elastic substance as baled cotton, and the compartments formed between the intermediate skin and the inner skin filled with timber, it is a question whether the shock of the exploding war-head of the torpedo would not be so completely absorbed that no serious damage would be done to the cargo proper within the inner hull. . . . Whether two skins or three skins are used, the transverse bulkheads should not extend from outer skin to outer skin; they should be discontinuous, in order that the shock of an exploding torpedo may not be transmitted from one side of the ship to the other."

INDIANS AS SOLDIERS—From the standpoint of either fighting men or agriculturists, the American Indian, says a contributor to *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington, October), will probably never be very effective. He writes as follows in the course of an article on "America's Fighting Stocks":

"Pure-blooded Indians are now extremely rare. Officially there are 265,000 Indians in the United States at the present time, but of that number it is said that less than 100,000 have enough native blood in them to be called true Indians, while many have little or no Indian blood, altho classed for various reasons with some Indian tribe. As a member of a large unit of his own race, the Indian would be of little value, due to his temperamental peculiarities. In the early nineties 3,000 Indians were enlisted as regular soldiers, but the attempt proved a flat failure, and the Indians finally had to be released. But in spite of the disappointing result in that case, the Indian has often been invaluable for work which is suited to his mental make-up, such as reconnoitering, scouting, or the making of a sudden foray. Under such conditions he is brave enough, but he is not amenable to discipline, and the terrible trench warfare would soon wear him out, while tuberculosis would decimate this exceptionally susceptible race. There were many Indians with Pershing's troops on the Mexican border, and they distinguished themselves there in numerous ways. Altho entirely unmindful of subordination, they proved themselves invaluable if allowed to do their work in their own way, and were used only for scouting purposes. It seems probable that they could be made use of in the present crisis, guarding the Mexican border, and thus releasing men more competent for work in Europe."

NO ACCIDENT THIS TIME!

EVERY WHISTLE, BELL, AND MOTOR-HORN in Quebec cut loose on September 20 when the word came at 4 P.M. that the great bridge over the St. Lawrence River was at last completed, after accidents in past years that have challenged the interest of the world and caused many to shake their heads over what they feared was an indication that engineering science had at last reached its limit. The bridge as it stands is the greatest cantilever structure in the world, and the central span just successfully hoisted into place is the heaviest ever floated. It was moved three and one-half miles from the place where it was built to the bridge, and four days' work was required to raise it into place. Trains may perhaps pass over in six weeks, but the final work may not be completed until 1918, including the erection of the span floor, the laying of foot-walks, and the riveting of some of the lateral bracing connections. Says *The Engineering News-Record* (New York, September 27) in an editorial:



Courtesy of "The Engineering News-Record," New York.

ON ITS WAY TO COMPLETE THE QUEBEC BRIDGE.

The 640-foot center span being towed up the river to the bridge.

"Twice the hopes of success have been dashed, but never in the heart of the true engineer was there doubt that the enterprise would be brought to a successful completion. . . . . .

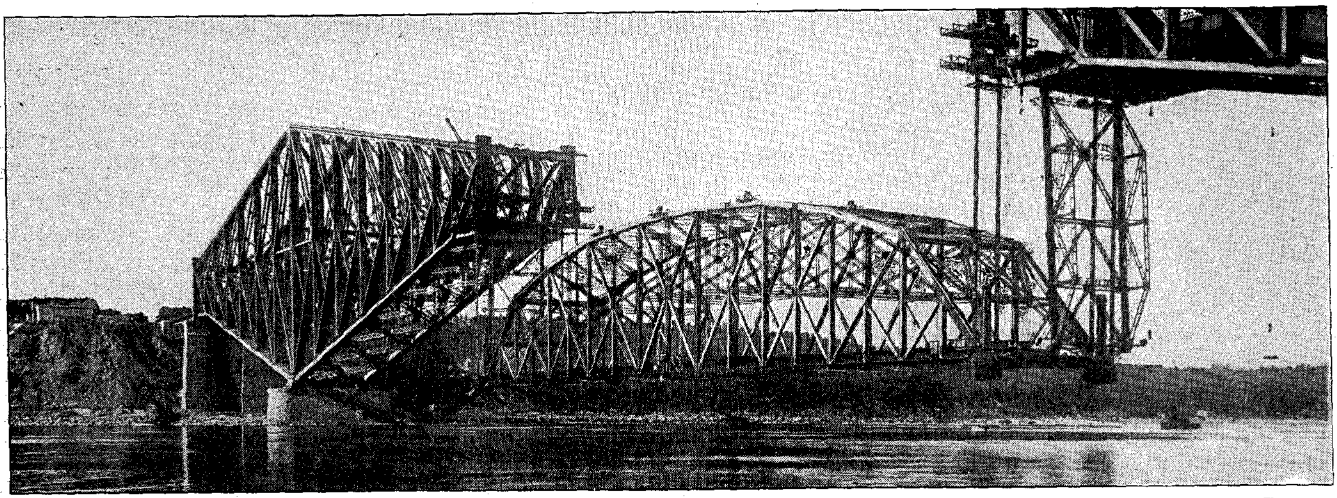
"Just ten years ago the south half of the first bridge crumpled under its own weight, dragging a hundred men to their death. The investigations and discussions that followed destroyed that first project to its very roots. But new leaders were found, new ideas developed. On the wreckage of the old there arose the finest creation of bridge-building that any generation has seen.

"What courage was required to attack the work anew can be realized only when one recalls the extent of the defects revealed in the old design. True, these discoveries were warnings for the succeeding designers; but, imprest with the terribleness of the first experience, their work could not but be haunted by visions of what had happened in that dark August of 1907. The new structure from the start gave evidence of the masterly hands responsible for it. A new truss design was developed, the shop-work was of marvelous precision and finish, the erection novel and courageous.

"Yet, despite the most careful study and precautions, a second accident marred the record of the structure, when last year the suspended span, while being hoisted, fell into the river. One might think that in the face of this second discouragement the engineers and contractors responsible might have wavered in their determination to proceed. But he who thought so failed to reckon with the mettle of the men in charge. The wires had not finished sending the story of the lost span to the world when announcement was made that it would be rebuilt and erected by the very method employed last year. The promise of that announcement has now been fulfilled. What changes there have been from the previous erection plan are only in details. . . . . .

"Before closing the final chapter in the design and erection of this remarkable structure, it is proper to record the debt that bridge-builders owe to the work at Quebec. It has advanced greatly our knowledge of the problems of large compression members and of tension bars. The effects of distortion in trusses were explored further than before and means devised for dealing with such effects. Much knowledge has been added to our store of experience on the assembly of heavy members, while new standards were set as to degree of precision and finish in shopwork. Then there is, beyond all this, a great gain in our general grasp of the problem of very large bridges as to practicability and cost.

"But these are the gains of the profession as a whole. To the individual engineer the great value of the achievement lies in the inspiration emanating from the courage of the men who have erected on the failure of 1907 and the loss of 1916 this greatest



A CRITICAL OPERATION: LIFTING THE CENTER SPAN. THE LAST ACCIDENT OCCURRED AT THIS STAGE.

of bridges, and in so doing not only have erected a monument to themselves and their courage and ability, but have vindicated the profession before a doubting world."

The hoisting of the truss, we are told, was marked by some picturesque incidents, including the part taken by a local parish priest. Says Harry Barker, writing in the paper quoted above:

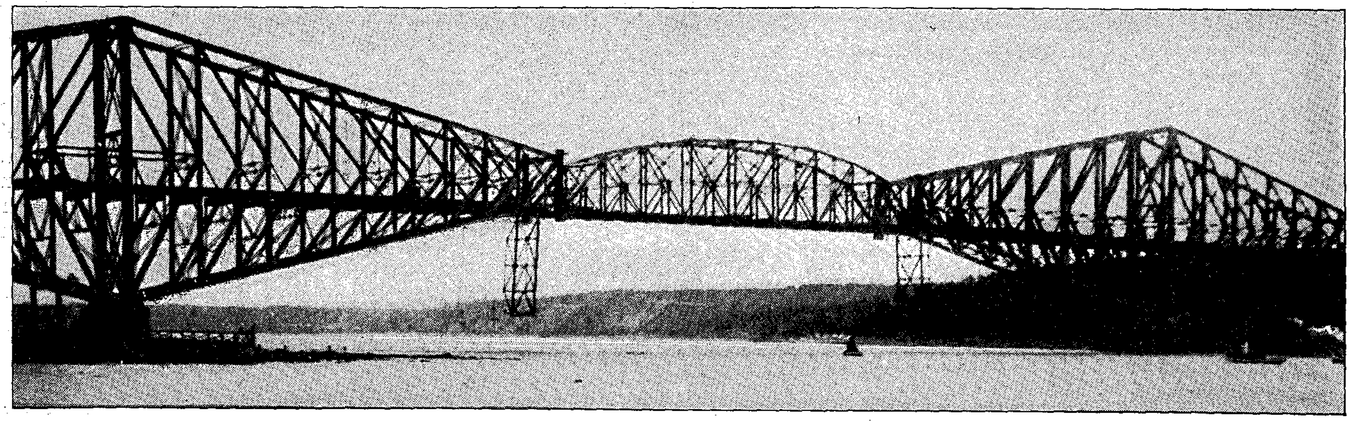
"The faith of the men in the ultimate success of the enterprise was notably increased by the unique interest and confidence of the Sillery parish priest—Father McGuire. A new force making for success was injected into the work and a new element was added to already dramatic scenes. On Father McGuire's initiative, the span and both cantilevers were blessed with due ceremony some days before the floating, and on the Sunday morning before the start a special mass was offered. When the span floated past the Sillery church, all its bells rang out. Then the priest came out in a launch, boarded the span, and rode up the river with it. He was around the work thereafter and spent the whole of the last day on the end platform of the north cantilever."

This is Mr. Barker's picture of the final work of the fourth day:

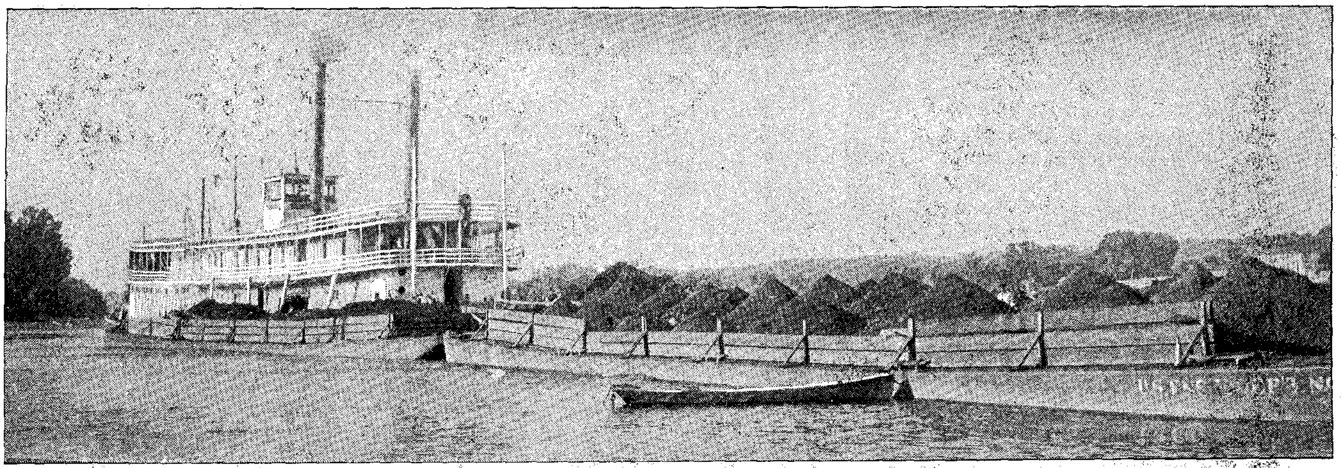
"The seventy-fourth lift was taken very slowly, as some of the wooden working platforms had to be taken down, the clearances inspected, and the eye-bars, guided into proper position, interlaced. The seventy-fifth lift followed immediately, and locomotive cranes were run out to all four corners with pin-driving cages and pins. At the end of the stroke the first of the eight pins was driven. The clearances were perfect, and each long pin slipt through its eye-bars with a few taps from a short rail swung by about ten men. Every ringing blow of the rails stirred the onlookers. And when at four o'clock the last foreman shouted, 'Right, here!' all restraint among workers and watchers was lost. The crane whistles on the bridge picked up the men's cheers and the river boats passed the signal down to the city of Quebec, where (by the Mayor's proclamation) every whistle and bell and automobile-horn was turned loose, and flags and buntings were thrown to the breeze everywhere, for Quebec realized that its dream of thirty years had come true."

THE ELECTRIC SERVICE OF THE FUTURE—Some predictions of the coming universality of electric service are made by Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, expert of the General Electric Company, as quoted in an article in *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia, July 15). Says Dr. Steinmetz:

"When we use nothing but electrical power for heating as well as for other purposes, the supply will come through transmission-lines from big central stations of many million horsepower. These stations will be located wherever power is available, such as at waterfalls, coal-mines, and oil- and gas-wells. This will do away with the wasteful process of hauling coal from the mines to the relatively small power-houses scattered all over the country. It may be that at the coal-mines, instead of taking out the coal and burning it the way we do now, power will be generated in the mine itself by setting the coal in the veins on fire. No—this is not beyond the dream of possibility. It has already been seriously proposed by an eminent English scientist. Startling will be the changes effected by such a supply of electricity. Electrial power will be used so generally that it is very likely the cost will be on the basis of a tax, like our water tax. For example, so much a plug, as we are now charged so much a faucet. It will be very cheap and it will not pay to install meters and have them read and keep the accounts in the offices of the electric companies. To-day water is used universally, and no one would think of making a charge to a friend or even a stranger for any amount of it. If you make a call in your electric vehicle, the vehicle will be run into your friend's basement and the batteries will be charged while you are making your call. It won't make any difference whether you get your electric current from your friend's plug or from the plug in your own home—the tax will remain the same."



NO ACCIDENT THIS TIME! THE SUSPENDED SPAN AT LAST IN PLACE.



A GREAT NATIONAL HIGHWAY ALMOST UNUSED: THE FIRST ORE-SHIPMENT ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

THE TROUBLE WITH OUR WATERWAYS

WE HAVE a magnificent system of waterways—rivers, lakes, and canals—penetrating to every part of our land. With the exception of the Great Lakes, they are now little used for transportation. In an article entitled "The Exact Truth About Our Waterways," contributed to *Power Boating* (Cleveland), the secretary of the Council of National Defense's Inland Water Transportation Committee, Col. Charles Keller, undertakes to explain why this is so. The reasons are various. Some of them are: incomplete work, as on the Ohio River and the New York Barge Canal; absence of terminal facilities, as on the Mississippi and Missouri; control by competing railroads, as in several instances. Colonel Keller's committee is studying the situation and trying to better it in ways which he strives to make clear in his article. He writes:

"Upon its organization the committee . . . decided that, for a while at any rate, it would be best to limit the operations of the committee to those routes whose present physical and business conditions offered the most favorable prospect of successful intervention. Two such water-routes present themselves, the one being the Mississippi River and its principal northern tributaries, the other the Atlantic Intra-Coastal route, including the Hudson River and New York State barge canals as an extension of this route.

"Upon the Mississippi River the committee has conducted extensive inquiries for the purpose of ascertaining exactly what existing conditions were as to the movement of traffic, and has also prepared an itemized list showing the barges, towboats, and packets now in existence that would be available for any business that might be diverted to this river. In the course of these inquiries, the committee has attempted to ascertain the reasons for the present practical non-use of the river, and has endeavored to ameliorate existing difficulties or to indicate ways in which improvement may be had.

"In general, it may be said that the Mississippi River has a good channel from Minneapolis and St. Paul clear through to New Orleans, the portion between Minneapolis and St. Louis having a minimum depth of 5 feet, which will soon be increased to 6 feet, during nine months of the year when the river is free from ice. Below St. Louis the river has a least depth of 8 feet to the mouth of the Ohio, and of 9 feet thence to New Orleans, available all the year round because this portion of the river is rarely affected by ice.

"Absence of adequate terminals at the large cities, a lack of suitably economical carriers, and a failure of the interests engaged in river traffic to realize the necessity of securing ample capital, accompanied by high-grade management, account for the fact that this river is practically not used. These are in a fair way to be remedied by the proposed organization of two companies with ample capital to be financed by the leading business men in the larger communities concerned. One of the companies will operate between New Orleans and St. Louis, and is proposed to have a capital of $2,000,000; the other will operate between St. Louis and St. Paul, with a capital of $1,500,000.

"It is further hoped to secure the cooperation of the United States Shipping Board in the construction of the requisite steel barges and towboats. Without such cooperation, in the present state of the market and in the absence of any assurance that war-conditions will prevail for any great length of time, it would be practically impossible to get good business men to interest themselves in such an enterprise. If, however, the barges and towboats can be built at anything like normal prices, and if the larger cities along the route install adequate and economical terminals, there is no reason to doubt that these lines will be able to handle business at rates considerably below existing rail-rates, altho rail-rates are low in the Mississippi Valley. . . . .

"In connection with the Mississippi River problem similar investigations have been made on the Ohio River, where unfortunately the improvement by means of locks and dams is still far from completion. There is, however, reasonable prospect for hoping that with modern efficient terminals and well-organized service the Ohio River can be made to carry an important traffic at remunerative rates considerably lower than those of the railroads.

"One factor that militates against the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Missouri rivers in the transportation of freight, is the fact that while these valleys are fairly well settled, their success as transportation routes will eventually rest upon the making of fair arrangements with the railroads for handling freight to and from points not on the river-banks. Under the terms of the Panama Canal Act, railroads are obliged to make physical connections and through- or joint-rates with water-carriers, and they have promised to do this. It is hoped that eventually a system of rates may be worked out which will leave to the water-carriers a fair proportion of the through-rates.

"In the meantime, there are already in existence barges and towboats which may in an emergency be used to carry 20,000 tons of freight weekly on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and it has been proposed to employ these to help in transporting Government freight such as grain and army supplies for camps and cantonments situated in the tributary territory. . . . . .

"The waterway connecting the Delaware River and New York Harbor, which is under a practically perpetual lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad, formerly carried a comparatively large traffic in hard coal. It is now but little used, altho it might, with certain minor modifications, be used to advantage as one of the principal links of the through water-route to New York. Its non-use is naturally detrimental to the people of the seaboard States, but no remedy appears to exist short of the construction, by the public, of a parallel route.

"The New York State canals have been examined and existing conditions carefully investigated, but the main line paralleling and replacing the old Erie Canal is unfortunately not yet completed, and it is found that private interests are not yet ready to begin the construction of larger barges and towboats whose use will be possible when the entire canal has been finished. . . . . .

"It is possible that, should railroad-transportation difficulties continue, it will be advisable for some Governmental agency to embark upon a plan for building proper equipment for the economical use of this canal system, upon which the State of New York will, when completed, have expended about $150,000,000. This is a matter that has been placed before national authorities and awaits decision in the light of the most advantageous public policy."

MECHANICAL BRAINS FOR TRAINS

THE FREQUENCY OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS caused by running past stop-signals has made it evident that no system for train-control must rest content with telling an engineer when he ought to slow up and where he ought to stop. It must make it impossible for him to do otherwise. This, of course, does not cut out the human element. That has been proposed in some electrical systems whereby the mere presence of a train on a given section of track kills the current in the section just behind. Nothing of this kind is contemplated by those who are studying the present problem. The signalman will still set his signals; the engineer will ordinarily heed them and obey; but if he does not, the automatic control system will step in and prevent the wreck of his train. Wireless train control is still held to be a future possibility, altho most early experiments are reported to have been disappointing. Says Frederick L. Farnsworth in *The Railroad Man's Magazine* (New York, October), in substance:

"The first fruitful attempt to produce an automatic train-stop in this country was made by Axel S. Vogt, who had a job in the motive-power department of the Pennsy.

"Vogt took out his first patent in 1880. His idea of an automatic stop was to run a pipe connected with the air-brake system to the cab-roof, from which a glass tube extended above the level of the whistle.

"An arm connected with the semaphore-blade of a block-signal reached out across the track, when the signal indicated 'stop' and smashed the glass tube. That stopt the train, for it let all the air out of the train-pipe.

"Crude as this device was, it was actually tried out in service on an interurban railroad in the State of Washington half a dozen years ago.

"Vogt's scheme was purchased in 1889 by the Union Switch and Signal Company. After twelve years of experimenting, the company produced a rocker shaft lying across the track below the rails, instead of an arm above the car-tops, that when the signal indicated 'stop' would lift a trip that caught a trigger carried on the engine, and so set the air-brakes. In this form the train-stop was installed in 1901 on the Boston Elevated.

"In 1903 an improved form was installed on the express-tracks of the New York subway. Being under cover, where it could be carefully nursed and tended, this first form of automatic train-stop has given good service, and earned international fame as a shining example of the feasibility of automatic train-control."

This system was later adopted by the Philadelphia Traction Company, by the Hudson and Manhattan Subway, and in the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels under the North and East rivers. Afterward it was extended to the open track beyond the tunnels, the new conditions here being provided for by devising a different type of valve and tripper which seems to have worked well. In 1906 Congress created a Block-Signal and Train-Control Board, which went to Europe to study the state of the art of train-control there. Says Mr. Farnsworth:

"The board found the Raven mechanical trip cab-signal in experimental use on a short stretch of the North Eastern Railway in England, and a somewhat similar cab-signal in experimental use on the Northern Railway of France. Neither of these devices has proved to be of sufficient practical value to warrant their extended use."

On the return of this commission it announced that it would examine and pronounce upon inventions for automatic train-control, but of the thousands of devices submitted to it, it found that few had any merit.

After two serious accidents in 1911–12 due to running by a stop-signal, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad offered a $10,000 prize for a device that would automatically stop trains. Says Mr. Farnsworth:

"Some of the devices offered were striking in their originality, if they possest no other virtue. For instance, one man's idea of an automatic train-stop was to lay a chain along between the rails with a big hook at one end. The other end was to lead over a pulley at the top of a well, with a weight down in the well at the other end of the chain.

"When you wanted to stop a train, all you had to do was to grab an axle—he wasn't particular what axle!—with the hook. Finding itself unable to pull the weight up out of the well, the train was expected to stand still, and submit to be bridled and saddled.

"Another man had a train-stop less likely to arouse a protest from the S. P. C. A. His idea was to build a circular track at the point at which you wanted to stop your train. Then all you had to do was to throw the switch and let your train run around in circles, like a dog chasing its tail, until it got tired and quit.

"The appalling amount of labor imposed upon the railroad company in the examination of these various schemes has produced just one idea considered worth trying out. This is the invention of Jean F. Webb.

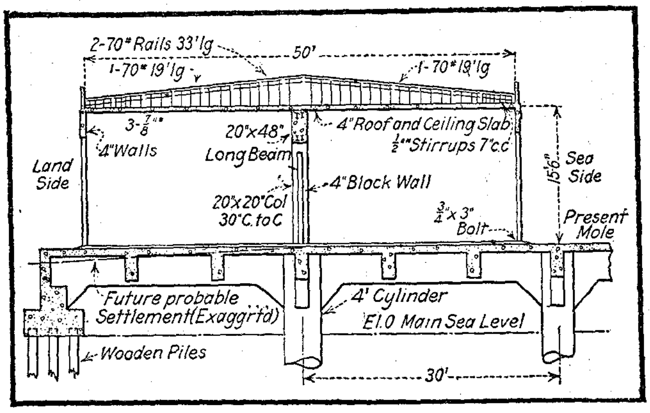
"A signal engineer would designate Webb's invention as a 'contact system.' That is, it is operated by a ramp, which is a third rail that has just sprouted, coming in contact with a shoe of the locomotive. Whenever the shoe touches a ramp it turns an electric current through the engine apparatus, causing the movement of a lever that would apply the brakes.

"In the last ten years nearly a score of automatic train-stops have been developed to a point at which they seemed to be worth trying out, but the survivors number less than half a dozen, in addition to the Webb apparatus.

"The longest-lived has been the Miller device, which had also had a more extended trial than any other; for it has been installed on an entire division of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and on some eighty-odd locomotives.

"Nothing that has yet seen the light of day has won the universal approval of railway signalmen; and it will readily be recognized that there isn't going to be more than one successful device. The railroads can not afford to have several different kinds of automatic train-control any more than they could use different kinds of automatic couplers or air-brakes.

"But the automatic train-control is entering the home stretch, for some big corporations have turned their research laboratories loose on the problem. The standard type may include features of several systems now in the process of evolution, but which have not yet been tried out on any railroad, tho the hardest workers may produce a system complete in itself."



THE OUTSIDE WALLS DO NOT SUPPORT, BUT HANG FROM, THE ROOF.
Cross-section of the new electric charging station at Cristobal, C. Z.

WALLS THAT HANG FROM THE ROOF—The roof of an electric-station building recently erected at Cristobal, in the Panama Canal Zone, is supported by central columns, and the side walls bear no weight, but are suspended from the eaves. Says *Engineering and Contracting:*

"In order to assure the electric-charging station at the Cristobal Terminal of the Panama Canal against settlement, it was constructed with a continuous reenforced concrete beam which extends the length of the building on the center columns and from which the sidewalls are literally suspended by means of cantilever beams set at intervals of 10 feet. The walls are only 4 inches thick. The wall on the sea side is made fast to the paving by means of anchor bolts. . . . The weight of the building is carried on a row of columns extending along the longitudinal axis, and these columns are supported on the steel and concrete caissons on which rests the paving at the head of the slip. On the side next the land the paving is supported on timber piles which have settled slightly."

LETTERS - AND - ART

COLUMBIA'S DISMISSED PROFESSORS

ALL OUR WARS have had able, and doubtless conscientious, men who were regarded as "wrong-headed" in their attitude toward the nation. Two Columbia professors—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana and James McKeen Cattell—are grouped by the Brooklyn *Eagle* with certain like-minded Tories of our Revolutionary days and copperheads of the war of the Rebellion. Their general name is perhaps yet to be attributed, but pacifists is the one now bandied about. "History, which confounds the reasoning of all these objectors, does not refuse justice to their motives," says *The Eagle*. "From that reflection Professor Dana and Professor Cattell may derive some consolation," but the trustees of Columbia have declared their chairs vacant on the ground that their "academic usefulness" is ended. The specific charge against Professor Cattell was that "he had written letters to members of Congress endeavoring to influence them to vote against sending soldiers of the new National Army to Europe." Professor Dana was dismissed because of his activity with the People's Council and other pacifist organizations. Professor Cattell has made public a rather long statement of his case impugning the legality of his dismissal and passing on to a statement of his position in respect to the war:

> "I am opposed to war and to this war, but I have undertaken no agitation against the Government nor against its conduct of the war. I have written nothing against the Draft Law or against sending armies to Europe, altho I regard both measures as subversive of the national welfare.
>
> "In August, 1914, when President Wilson was telling us to be neutral in thought as well as in deed and Mr. Roosevelt was 'pussyfooting,' I wrote in a journal that I edit:
>
> "'The official German justification of the mad, wanton European War is that it is a defense of the Teutonic culture and people against the semi-Asiatic and barbaric Slav hordes. The verdict of history will probably be that it was a war of calculation for caste and national aggrandizement, and a war of miscalculation. The German Emperor and his bureaucratic military entourage probably held that the time was ripe for an extension of German influence in the Balkans and toward Asia Minor, with an increase of its African possessions at the expense of France. But it is by no means clear why, if the serpent was prepared to use its fangs, it did not show its alleged wisdom. . . . We may look for a second Napoleon the little rather than for a second Napoleon the great.'
>
> "In June, 1917, I began a letter to the New York *Evening Post* with the words:
>
> "'An emperor, driven by the militaristic and capitalistic classes of his people and "by God demented," must accept responsibility for the great crime.'
>
> "The letter that I wrote on August 23 to members of the Congress, on account of which I have been dismissed from the chair of psychology at Columbia University, asked support for a measure then before the Senate and the House to prohibit sending conscripts 'to fight in Europe against their will.'
>
> "There is no law requiring or permitting the President to send 'conscientious objectors' to fight in Europe. To do this would be contrary to the intent of the Constitution and to the uniform policy of the nation. It would provide a less efficient army and might cause disorder and possible revolution at home. Surely this should not be done without careful consideration by the Congress after efforts to learn the will of the people.
>
> "I have done nothing except exercise the constitutional right and fulfil the duty of a citizen to petition the Government to enact legislation which I believe to be in the interest of the nation. For this I am dismissed from the division of philosophy, psychology, and anthropology of Columbia University, which I have made the strongest in any university in the world. Professors in every university are terrorized so that they dare not exert their influence for peace and good-will."

Whatever objection is uttered to the action of Columbia is naturally put upon the cherished ground of academic freedom of utterance. Three Columbia professors, James H. Robinson, Charles A. Beard, and John Dewey, are quoted by the New York *Tribune* as regretting that "President Butler chose to silence free expression of opinion when we are trying to teach the German people to speak out freely against an autocratic Government." But both the New York *Evening Post* and the Philadelphia *Ledger* take the position that this dismissal is not "on all fours with the dismissal of Bemis and Nearing from other universities." *The Ledger* sees the Columbia trustees "acting from a stern sense of duty in what was undoubtedly a very disagreeable situation." The trustees, it appears, were much more drastic than the council of professors deemed wise, as the *Ledger's* analysis of the case shows:

> "While the council of professors was very far from approving the disloyal policies of the two men, Professors Cattell and Dana, its recommendations that Dr. Cattell 'be retired' and Professor Dana 'be asked to resign' were essentially recommendations to mercy which the court, the trustees, did not see fit to follow. This was undoubtedly due to the fact that both professors, tho having long been warned as to what their anti-Government agitation would lead to, were extremely contumacious and opinionated and flatly refused to take any hint that, if they felt as they did, they should not remain members of a university all of whose officers were pledged to absolute loyalty to the Government and, from the President down, were continually adjuring the student body to live up to a patriotism which spelled critical sacrifices for all concerned.
>
> "This action of the Columbia trustees can not but help to clear the air as to rights and duties with the country at war. In the one case Professor Dana became part and parcel of the People's Council movement a body whose policies so closely border on treason and sedition that, were it not for the puerility of the propaganda, most of its leaders would have been rounded up long ago. On the other hand, Dr. Cattell was urging the kind of thing which has ruined the army in Russia and brought the country's industries to a state of collapse and the whole nation to the verge of anarchy through the most doctrinaire insistence on the personal right of every citizen, as a sort of denationalized unit, to do as he pleases, no matter what his duties to stable society or organized government may be. The distressing feature of the situation is that both these men bear eminent names and come of long strains of patriotic ancestors. Dr. Cattell, indeed, a product of German universities, at the University of Pennsylvania in 1887 held the first professorship of experimental psychology established anywhere. But he, with Professor Dana, has gone beyond even the philosophical anarchism of Prince Kropotkin, now opposing the extremists in Russia, and if their theories were carried out civilization would disappear through an individualism gone mad, since cooperation would be impossible and the 'rule of the people' would be a mere scramble of disputing mobs.
>
> "With the country at war and with President Wilson asking of all colleges and universities a most thorough rallying to the cause of democracy, this is not the time when the much-abused term, 'academic freedom,' can be invoked to cover offenses which, if they were wide-spread, would mean the downfall of all Governmental activity and the defeat of the great cause of the people. Columbia has led the way in a clarion call to the patriotic, and the action of its officers in the matter of the dismissal of the professors is the logical outcome of a grave situation, in which it behooves all to remember that their sacred duties are of more value in promoting freedom and democracy than are their 'rights.'"

Each succeeding day has brought evidence that the Columbia case will bring the whole question of academic freedom of speech into a heated arena and merit further treatment.

MAKING A FARCE OF PACIFISM

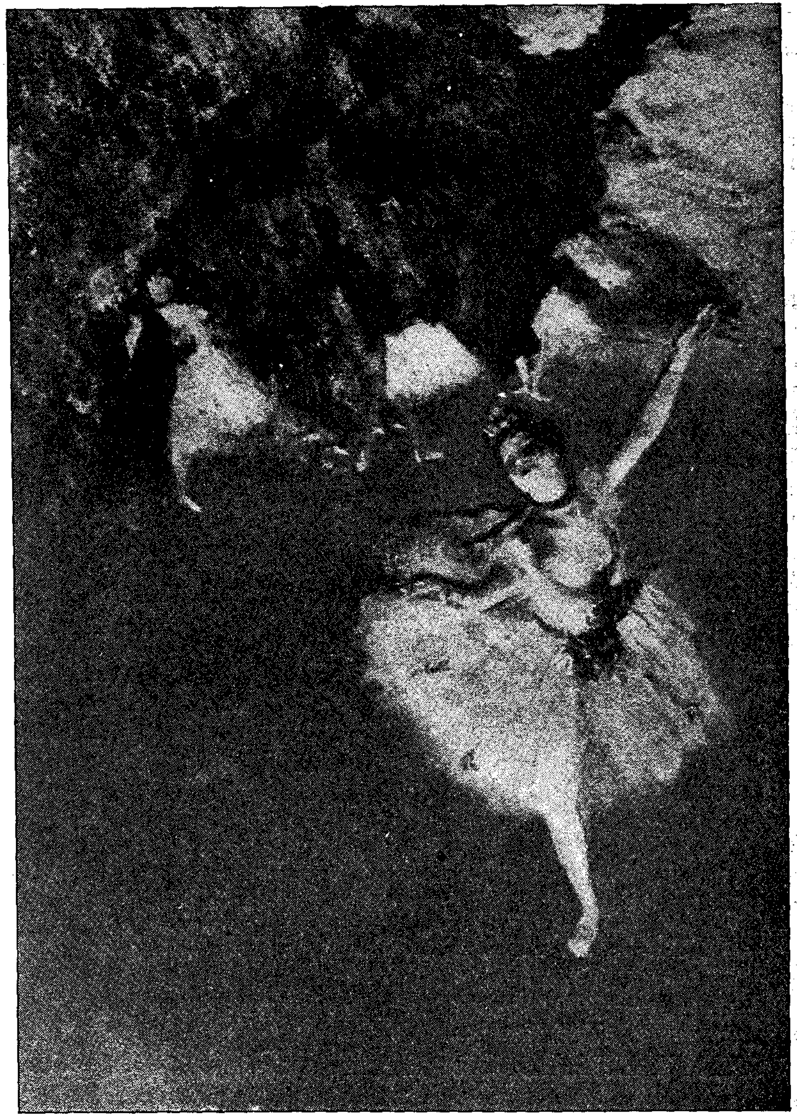
PACIFISM OF THE LA FOLLETTE TYPE may be a tragedy, but the same thing in England emerges from the pen of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones as a farce, only he belies a farce's ordinary lightness of purpose by warning you to look out for the parable in it. He even does more, for on the program of his play, "The Pacifists," lately presented at the St. James's Theater in London, he prints a dedication to "the tribe of wordsters, pedants, fanatics, and impossibilists who so rabidly pursued an ignoble peace that they helped to provoke a disastrous war." With such a blusterous dedication one would look for something lively at least in the farce, tho one knows that English farces are seldom lively. The effect on the critics was to put some of them to sleep and others to tears. Mr. Walkeley, of the London *Times*, was one of the latter, tho he pleads through his tears that if Homer was allowed the occasional privilege of sometimes napping, why not Mr. Jones? The "solid and brilliant work he has done for our English drama" entitles him to this. Mr. Walkeley adds, "If we could only have shared it with him!" Hence these tears. The account of the diversion given by *The Morning Post* (London) shows that one critic can enliven himself over the piece even if Mr. Jones fails to do so for him. We subjoin this account as a record of the reaction of current events on the art of the theater:

"Not for the first time does Mr. Jones now pillory Market Pewbury on the stage. But whereas in 'The Triumph of the Philistines,' produced 1895, its good people rose in arms against pleasure, they here cower before violence, patting themselves on the back for their loyalty to pacific principles and getting kicked in the stomach for their pains. The truculent and domineering butcher *Fergusson* does as he likes. His latest crime is to fence off a corner of the common and throw it into his paddock. This high-handed proceeding cuts off access to several of the houses, but all that *Weech*, the flabby, pusillanimous mayor, and *Peebody*, who appears to be the keeper of the municipal conscience, do is nervously to appeal to his better feelings and hatch futile and ridiculous leagues of righteousness. *Peebody's* womanfolk are less submissive and pay the penalty. His grandmother *Fergusson* carries up-stairs and plumps down on her bed, his mother he locks up in her coal-cellar, and his wife, 'a corking beauty-show on her own,' as he calls her, he 'commandeers.' He kisses her in the market-place and establishes over her such an ascendency that she goes a drive with him in his dog-cart as a preliminary to a week with him at the seaside.

"Still *Peebody* sticks to his principles. As *Weech* truly observes to him, 'Anybody who holds our principles must expect to get kicked, not only in the stomach but elsewhere. We mustn't mind that so long as we don't sacrifice our principles.' . . . The one man of position in Market Pewbury who dares raise a hand against *Fergusson* is *Peebody's* uncle, *Belcher*. Boisterously half-seas-over as he always is, he has the sense to know that the only thing to do is to pay *Fergusson* in his own coin, to oppose force to force. So he musters a gang of men to fight *Fergusson's* gang; above all, he calls in from a neighboring town one *Bluke*, a professional pugilist. *Bluke* makes short work of *Fergusson*, whom he transfers from his dog-cart to the canal, there to cut a figure that is an end to all ascendency over the buxom *Susanna*. But her heart, such as it is, does not return to her husband. It whips over to *Bluke*, with whom she will carry out the projected seaside trip, accompanied by her worm of a husband, who will have to pay for everything. . . . The piece could hardly be better acted."

A "CONSUMMATE" DRAFTSMAN

"WHAT IS BEAUTY?" is a query almost as characteristic of the modern age as Pilate's "What is truth?" was of long ago. The question comes up with some violence, now that the French painter, Degas, has recently died, and writers are busy evaluating his work. A curious contradiction is pointed out by Mr. Royal Cortissoz, of the New York *Tribune*. Ingres, the French painter, he tells us, was made so ill by the sight of ugliness that he had his wife raise her shawl to keep from his eyes the sight of crippled beggars that they chanced to pass in the streets of Rome. Ingres was the idol of Degas; but "Degas was so far from hating ugliness that he spent his life extorting beauty from it." We read how he did it:

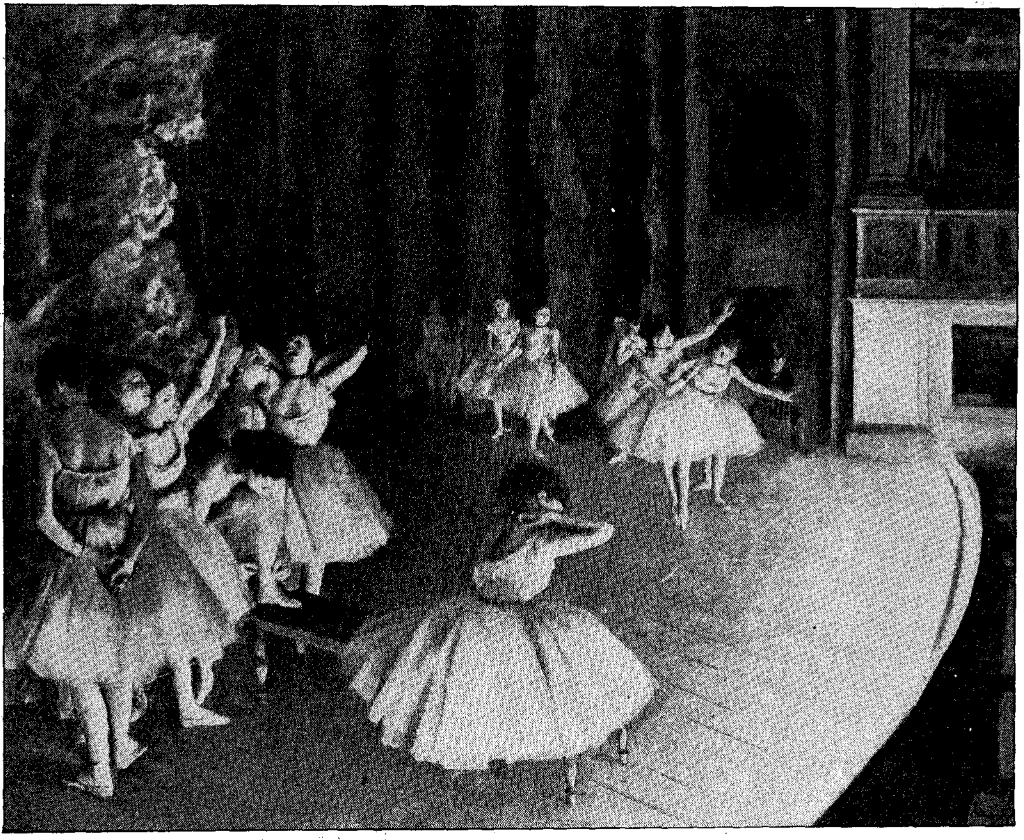


"THE BALLET," BY DEGAS.

When an artist draws as Degas drew, says Mr. Cortissoz, "some strange magic passes into his line and makes the truth beautiful."

"One of his pictures represents a pedicure at work upon the toes of a young patient, a theme upon which Ingres would have looked with abhorrence. How, then, are we to account for the tie uniting the two men? The explanation is very simple, and in stating it we tell the whole story of that fame which belongs to both of them. Ingres was a great draftsman. Degas was another. They are famous because they not only knew how to draw, but had each a genius for this form of artistic expression; had each the gift to raise line to a higher power, making it by itself a thing of individuality and beauty. Ingres dedicated his gift to a lofty, imaginative ideal of art. Degas gave his to the portrayal of the pedicure, as we have seen, or of the muscular ballet-dancer, or of the poor servant misshapen by trial. Both triumphed through technique.

"Degas is the type of the technician *in excelsis*, the artist whose business with the thing seen is simply and solely to give an accurate report of it. He painted in this country, by the way, one of the most characteristic of all his productions. That is 'Le Bureau de Coton,' a souvenir of his visit to New Orleans in 1873. The cotton-brokers turning over their samples or reading their papers in this interior afforded him a motive utterly prosaic, to which he attempted to add not a scintilla of mystery or charm. If he could reproduce the facts he was content. He could do that consummately, and, moreover, the truth in this picture is not the mere bald truth of a photograph. When an artist draws as Degas drew, some strange magic passes into his line and makes the truth beautiful. No one knows the secret of the process. No one can dissect that magic. All that we can say about it is that it is energized and colored by the personality of the artist, and, for the sake of giving it a name, we call it style."



BY ONE WHO "TRIUMPHED THROUGH TECHNIQUE."

Degas dedicated his gift to the "muscular-ballet dancer" or "the poor servant misshapen by trial."

All the anecdotes of this remarkable man, we are told, point to a rather hard, cynical nature:

"He lived much alone, even before failing eyesight restricted intercourse with his fellows, and when he went into society he carried with him an almost venomous wit. He had no sympathy with mere phrase-making. Whistler's histrionic habit got on his nerves, and on one memorable occasion he rebuked it with biting scorn, saying to the American, 'You carry yourself as if you had no talent.' But his tongue was unbridled when his sense of artistic things was irritated. There is the instance of his encountering one of Meissonier's famous military pictures. 'Everything in it is of steel, save the swords,' he said. George Moore has preserved the master's remark to Manet when the latter was complaining that the world had not given him enough appreciation. 'Why, you are as well known as Garibaldi,' was all the comfort his colleague got from him. In another story, also told by Mr. Moore, there is an interesting side-light on the artist's philosophy. The foppish Comte de Montesquieu—the subject of Whistler's noted portrait—once called upon him and prest him to go to a ball. 'Leave me to my dunghill,' Degas said, looking about him in the studio. There was truth as well as satire in the saying."

THE NEGRO'S CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICAN ART

OUR ONLY ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS to the domain of American art have come to us through our negro population. If this proposition is doubted one is asked to mention what, besides the rag-time of the modern dance and the *Uncle Remus* stories of Joel Chandler Harris, has as yet "sprung from American soil and out of American life." The originality and power of these artistic creations, declares Mr. James Weldon Johnson, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, have influenced and appealed not only to America, but the world. He places the most importance upon the *Uncle Remus* stories and the spiritual or slave songs to which the Fisk Jubilee Singers made the public and musicians of the United States and Europe listen. The stories constitute the only folk-lore that America has produced, says Mr. Johnson in the New York *Evening Post*, and the slave melodies the only folk-songs, "for in them the negro sounded the depths, if he did not scale the heights, of music." Mr. Johnson also mentions the "cake-walk" and ragtime and points to the fact that we need not go very far back to remember when cake-walking was the rage of the United States, Europe, and South America. "Society in this country and royalty abroad spent time in practising the intricate steps. Paris pronounced it the poetry of motion." Tho the popularity of the cake-walk passed away its influence remained, a fact which this apologist goes on to examine:

"The influence which the negro has exercised on the art of dancing in this country has been almost absolute. For generations, the clog and the jig, which are strictly negro dances, have been familiar to American theater audiences. Several years ago the public discovered the turkey-trot, the eagle rock, and several other varieties that started the modern dance craze. Half the floor-space in the country was then turned over to dancing, and highly paid exponents sprang up everywhere. The most noted, Vernon Castle, and, by the way, an Englishman, never danced except to the music of a colored orchestra, and he never failed to state to his audiences that most of his dances had long been done by your colored people, as he put it.

"Any one who witnesses a musical production in which there is dancing can not fail to notice the negro stamp upon all the movements, a stamp that even the great vogue of Russian dances could not affect. That peculiar swaying of the shoulders which you see done everywhere by the blond girls of the chorus is nothing more than a movement from the negro dance referred to above, the 'eagle rock.'

"Just at this point it would be interesting to trace the origin and development of ragtime, but that we must pass over. I go straight to the statement that ragtime is the one artistic production by which America is known the world over. It has been all-conquering, and is everywhere hailed as 'American music.'

"Of course, there are those who will deny that it is an artistic production. American musicians, especially, instead of investigating ragtime, dismiss it with a contemptuous word. But that has always been the course of scholasticism in every branch of art. Whatever new thing the people like is pooh-poohed; whatever is popular is spoken of as not worth while. The fact is, nothing great or enduring, especially in music, has ever sprung full-fledged and unprecedented from the brain of any master; the best that he gives to the world he gathers from the hearts of the people, and runs it through the alembic of his genius.

"In spite of the bans which musicians and teachers have placed upon it, the people still demand and enjoy ragtime. One thing can not be denied: it is music which possesses at least one strong element of greatness; it appeals universally; not only the American, but the English, the French, and even the German people, find delight in it.

"In fact, there is not a corner of the civilized world in which it is not known, and this proves its originality, for if it were an imitation, the people of Europe at least would not have found it a novelty. And it is proof of a more important thing; it is proof that ragtime possesses the vital spark, without which any artistic production, no matter how approved its form may be, is dead."

In spite of the amount of "worthless, vicious imitation," Mr. Johnson contends that there is enough that is genuine, mentioning "The Memphis Blues" where he thinks "the musician will find not only great melodic beauty, but a polyphonic structure that is amazing." Continuing:

"I have spoken of 'The Memphis Blues' as a composition. Strictly speaking, it is not a composition. The name of the composer printed on the copies is Handy, who is a negro musician of Memphis; but 'The Memphis Blues,' is one of those negro songs which, like *Topsy*, 'jest grew.' However, that is another story.

"We are all familiar with the great influence that ragtime has had on music in America. Most people will recognize that influence on the musical comedy stage, but not many know that ragtime has even influenced our religious music. I do not know how many of us here are familiar with Gospel hymns, but if you are, you can at once see the great difference between the songs of thirty years ago, such as 'In the Sweet Bye and Bye,' 'The Ninety and Nine,' etc., and the up-to-date, syncopated tunes that are sung in Sunday-schools and like meetings to-day.

"Now, these dances which I have referred to in passing and ragtime music may be lower forms of art, but they give evidence of a power that will some day be applied to the higher forms. Even now we need not stop at the negro's accomplishment through these lower forms. In the spirituals or slave songs the negro has given America not only its only folk-songs, but a mass of noble music. I never think of this music but I am struck by the wonder, the miracle, of its production. How did the men who originated them manage to do it? The sentiments are easily accounted for; they are mostly taken from the Bible; but the melodies, where did they come from, some of them so weirdly sweet, and others so wonderfully strong? Take, for instance, 'Go Down, Moses.' I doubt that there is a stronger theme in the whole musical literature of the world."

Mr. Johnson expresses his wonder that "this greatest gift of the negro" should have been the most neglected of all that he possesses:

"Money and effort have been expended upon his development in every other direction except this. This gift has been regarded as a sort of side-show, something for occasional exhibition, whereas it is the magic thing; it is the touchstone; it is that by which the negro can bridge all chasms. No class of persons, however hostile, can listen to negroes singing this wonderful music without having all their hostility melted down. Any one who can hear negroes sing from their hearts 'Nobody Knows de Trouble I See' without shedding tears must indeed have a heart of stone. This very music can be used as bond.

"I believe the negro possesses a valuable and much-needed gift that he will contribute to the future American democracy. I have tried to point out that the negro is here not merely to be a beneficiary of American democracy, not merely to receive. He is here to give something to American democracy. Out of his wealth of artistic and emotional endowment he is going to give something that is wanting, something that is needed, something that no other element in all the nation has to give."

THE FUTURE OF THE WAR-ARTIST

THE AVALANCHE OF WAR-BOOKS already started and fast gaining headway may bury us beneath its weight and ruin all hope of ever understanding the great conflict. But art may succeed where literature fails, thinks a British writer. "War-bulletins, official dispatches, and even histories will give no hint of what the war really was," says Mr. John Salis, for the true value of war, to his mind, "lies in the hearts of men more than in their actions." The intention of the artist, he points out, "may not be instruction, yet he is the final teacher." He states the point of view of the average Britisher when he speaks of the prejudice against art which made its practitioners seem until quite lately an unserviceable element in such a crisis as war. England as a nation, carrying a legacy of mid-Victorian days, has looked upon the artist as not "respectable," and "what is not 'respectable' must not be recognized or allowed to be of value to the community." It has, however, been borne in upon authorities in England, so the writer reveals in *The New Witness* (London), that "in spite of the possible lack of some of the commoner virtues the artist has his place in the State, and some attempts are being made to use him." We read on:

"Naturally the first tentative essays were in literature and devoted to propaganda; then the force of the Continental cartoon having been duly noted, foreign artists were commissioned to press the Allied cause in the neutral press, making a somewhat belated attempt to balance the intelligent German efforts which were naturally started with the commencement of war, for Germany is a country which has always recognized the State value of art.

"Now, however, we have artists at the front as non-combatants sent and commissioned to view this spectacle of our struggle, artists in the Navy, artists touring the munitions-works, striving to gather together an immediate record of the whole effort from A to Z. It is, I think, an interesting inquiry what type of man should be this artist or that upon such important national business. There are roughly four types of artists from which to choose. There is the artist commercial. This man possesses a trick of the pencil, but no knack of the brain; he takes the common ideas with which a stunted humanity deceives itself, he is the artist jackdaw gathering the art garbage of centuries, translating everything to the superlative—love everlasting, courage immutable, villainy satanic, childhood seraphic. He is the novelist of the sixpenny paper-back, the poet of the sentimental ballad, the artist of the R.A. and R.I. Fifteen years ago he would have been our recorder; to-day he advertises patent medicines or soap. Then the artist objective, the eye superlative, holding a mirror to nature; but he is in competition with the camera. The mere transcription of nature's facts no longer is satisfactory. It is interesting to follow, in the history of art, the delight which the gradual discovery of the imitative powers of painting gave to successive generations. But as one surveys the whole field of artistic effort one clearly sees that this imitation is merely a by-product. It has never influenced the artistic value of any work, never added a line to its beauty or significance. The record of the camera will be a valuable one for the future, especially when the machine is used by a photographer with taste and a sense of essentials. . . .

"The analytic artist follows: and fourthly the humorist. These are the artists for the front. Our two powers most remote from the animals are that of reasoned thought and the gift of laughter, but unfortunately the one is valueless without the other. Reason without humor is as arid as humor without reason is nauseating. Our war-artist must not be artist in the ordinary sense of the word. First and foremost he is a recorder; he must pick the bare facts of war: so that, seeing, we (and they) may understand. He is separate from the artist of peace as is the portrait-painter; he is the portrait-painter of war. He must take a standpoint somewhat new in the history of art. It is possible that the analyst will be unable to achieve his aim; it is possible that humanity will be unable to receive what he has to give, for the realities of the soul of war are only possible in the madness of war itself. In cold blood many of the facts of war are bestial degradations. I think that the final record which we will treasure may be the humorous. I think the files of such a paper as the French *La Baïonnette* will be a legacy which we would barter for few modern masterpieces."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

DOES ANY ONE "SPEAK OF OFFERING PRAYER FOR THE NURSES"?

Yet, said one of them, "personally I should love to think prayers are going up for me."

THE RED-CROSS NURSES

THE TRIBUTE of reverence and gratitude was offered by New York "to thousands of noble women who have given, or are about to give, the best of their skill and courage to the work of helping and healing the wounded borne back from the firing-line." In this phrase the New York *Evening World* speaks of the parade of the Red-Cross nurses down Fifth Avenue on October 4. Even the soldiers' uniform, it insists, "can not stir the heart more deeply than does the brave blue-and-white of the nurses' battalions," for "that simple dress, with its lines of purity and peace, stands for humanity triumphing over the worst that inhumanity can devise." It is no wonder to this editor and to others that "wherever a nurse passes these days men's faces soften and men's voices vibrate with tenderness and respect." If possible, these words of sincere admiration are matched by the same tributes of praise from other New York papers. The morning *World*, recalling "Send-off Day," with its "emotional effect still vivid of the regiments of clean-cut American youth marching to war," still finds "something peculiarly soul-stirring in the passing of these troops of women workers, all dedicated to war-service." *The Tribune* mingles its praise with a vision of the future:

"The parade of Red-Cross nurses and workers was in many respects the most striking spectacle Fifth Avenue has seen. A splendid and noble enlistment in the country's war-forces there stept forth. No one could stand and watch without realizing how calmly and steadily the women of America have faced the war and how utterly the nation can count upon their help, their labor, their lives.

"The contingents in blue and service gray fitly represented our vanguard already within reach of German bombs on the battle-field. They stand toward the other women of America as our fighting men toward the men whose lot is here. For them goes up our first prayer, our deepest admiration. Already American nurses have lost their lives in the service of their country. It is a long line of many thousands who must march in the future and risk their bodies and lives with equal heart and will.

"What it is still hard for us to realize in America, in these first small beginnings of war, is that such a parade as yesterday's is only the first sign of what our women must and will do as the war comes home to us. Every day is adding to the list of women who volunteer in one field or another. But it is only in a country like France or England or Canada, that has borne the burden through three long years, that there has grown a just realization of what vast labor of every description women can do for their country.

"It is in such countries, naturally, that the last opponents of political equality for women have been silenced for all time. Some parts of America may yet hold out against the world-wide forces making for suffrage. Judging by the experience of the other nations, the question is solely how fast and far the lessons of the Great War are brought home to our people. Among those lessons such a spectacle as yesterday's marching women ranks high. In the face of so much clear-eyed valor and calm, wise sacrifice the voice of the antisuffragists sounds forced and strange. The old, worn pleas meet the situation about as effectively as flintlock rifles could compete with artillery drum-fire.

"The point that the magnificent march of our nurses brings home is the colossal waste of judgment and ability and experience which the State produces by refusing to consult its women on public problems. Women are not men; never can become as men. In peace and in war their experience, their faculties, their views are different. But their responsibilities are equal, their courage is equal, their service is equal, and their conclusions are equally essential to that joint wisdom born of human experience by which a just state should be governed."

So speak the men; in *The Evening Post* is printed the "soliloquy of a war-nurse," which adds something left out of the preceding;

"She was one of the Indianapolis delegation of nurses who are shortly to leave for the front. She was slender, blond, a girl of the type who you would imagine had not been face to face with serious things the greater part of her life. She stood for a moment at the curb in the shadow of Washington Arch as her unit broke ranks yesterday, watching advancing waves of white-robed women.

"'I have heard of prayers being offered for soldiers who are going to the front. The papers are filled with stories of comfort kits, and tobacco funds, and woolen sweaters, and socks. It's fine, and yet I've been wondering.'

"'Wondering what?' asked a woman who stood at her side.

"'Well, no one speaks of offering prayers for the nurses. Yet the mortality among nurses is not low, they tell me. We are going to the other side to risk our lives. Personally I should love to think prayers are going up for me while I'm on the sea in a transport, and while I am in the field-hospitals.

"'And we are going to need comforts, too. There will be many hardships for us—that was all explained to us when we went in for this. That is all right. Duty without hardship would be as nothing. Yet, I wonder if people are going to think of us over there? think of us as in need of woolen garments and prayerful thoughts and other things that soldiers of mercy—for that is what we are—need as well as the soldiers who are bearing rifles. People haven't thought of this, I suppose. It's a new idea to me, frankly. I've been thinking about it all day.'"

In a letter to *The Evening Sun* (New York), Harriet Burton Laidlaw observes: "In spite of the homage done these women, Red-Cross nurses have no military rank. They take orders from men of lowest military standing."

HUMORING MR. WELLS

H. G. WELLS is "coming along famously," thinks *The Christian Century* (Chicago), for it finds him saying "a good word for Jesus Christ that has the ring of genuineness in it." Mr. Wells is adding to his list of religious books by finishing out his trilogy, begun by "Mr. Britling," with "The Soul of a Bishop." These two, with "God, the Invisible King," prove to this church paper that "it is a wonderful thing for a man like Mr. Wells to be interested in religion." What is still desired, however, is that he do not seem "too much afraid lest somebody consider him a convert." His influence already is seen to have an effect on ordinary life that is described as almost revolutionary:

> "The avidity with which the writings of H. G. Wells are being purchased since he began writing about religion testifies to the perennial interest which people have in religious matters. A conversation on the street-car about religion and God will soon make people forget baseball to listen. H. G. Wells writing on science or socialism was known to some of us, but H. G. Wells writing on religion suddenly becomes known to everybody.
>
> "'The Soul of a Bishop' is the latest novel by the noted English writer. It develops the point of view of 'God, the Invisible King,' in fiction instead of sermon form. There is some weird psychology in the story of a bishop who gets insomnia on account of a divided mind, as the bishop sometimes talks liberal and sometimes conservative doctrine. A drug given him by a strange doctor makes him go off in a trance at two different times. The first time he finds God, but afterward lacks the courage to leave the church and live for him. The second vision shows him God receding from him, and in response to this vision he preaches a shocking sermon to children at a confirmation service, and then quits the church.
>
> "For a while he considers founding a broad church of the universal religion supported by a rich woman's money, but he finds that plan impossible. His third vision of God comes without any aid from a drug and confirms him in the idea that the Church is not needed.
>
> "As the bishop proceeds in his apostasy, he learns to talk the Wells lingo about two Gods, who correspond much to the old Gnostic formula of a good and an evil God. The reasons why the race long ago rejected this attitude toward the Divine Being do not occur to the bishop or to Mr. Wells.
>
> "The attitude of Mr. Wells toward the Church reflects, of course, the prejudices of the group in which he has lived, but is all out of joint with a religion which is so social in essence that even God is a kind of social posit. To deny a social religion the right of assemblage and free speech is to carry us backward thousands of years instead of forward. It is hard to see why it is profitable for hardware men and plumbers and university professors to have fellowship, and yet for the friends of God to hold aloof in lonely contemplation of the Divine."

The new book, according to *The Advance* (Chicago), "deserves to be read, especially by ministers"; but the editor hastens to add as a corrective that "after reading it they will do well not to preach about it until they have thought about it for two or three weeks." As for Mr. Wells himself, the Church, as interpreted by the editor of *The Advance*, has apparently not been waiting for his instruction. "No, no, Mr. Wells," the editor exclaims, "this is new business to you, but an old story to the Church." He facetiously reminds the novelist that "you English people have a proverb about the unwisdom of trying to teach your grandmother to suck eggs." He continues:

> "The Church knows some things which you have just learned, but which she has known ever since she was as old as you are now. You are partly right, and as for yourself, you may be wholly right as far as you have gone. But you know much more about the heart of *Mr. Britling* than you do about the heart of a bishop.
>
> "Bishops are a very human lot of men, and you have tried to be fair to them. You have not ridiculed nor caricatured; and you have shown with some skill and more sympathy some of their trials. All ministers know these things, and most of them wish they had a clearer vision of God than they have. They are carrying the water of life in cracked vessels, and much of it leaks out, but some few drops of it really get to where it is needed. 'We have this treasure in earthen vessels that the excellency may be of God.' Meantime, you and the bishops (and every Congregational minister is a bishop) have this great thing in common, that having had a vision of God that is precious beyond words to our own souls, we are trying to impart it to others. You have not succeeded as well as you wished to do; neither do we, but it is worth trying again and again. And now and then somebody sees.
>
> "I am sincerely interested in you, Mr. Wells, and I believe that the root of the matter is in you. I hope you will not become a Christian of the ordinary type, because you can do more good as a Christian of an unusual type. I would not have you think just as I do, even if I could. I have for you the interest and solicitude which I have learned through long experience to feel for precocious young converts. You are on your feet in prayer-meeting too early and often. The first night after your conversion you confess your sins with moving sincerity tho with slightly excessive particularity and self-consciousness. On the second night you deliver a complete system of theology, and commend it as something original with you and hidden until now from the foundation of the world. On the third night you lambast the minister for his lack of spirituality. I have seen such cases before, and therefore I am interested and anxious. Be patient with bishops. They are fallible men. I now and then chastise them a little myself. But let me hang above them a modification of the considerate sign which is said to adorn the choir loft of a church in a mining-camp—'Don't shoot the organist; he is doing the best he can.'"

DECORATION AND CONGRATULATION

For Madame Maître, wife of a French Deputy, at the Invalides, Paris. She has been wounded more than once while at work as a Red-Cross nurse near the fighting-line. For this she gets the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

WAR-CHARITY AND THE TOBACCO HABIT—The use of tobacco by troops in camp and at the front is encouraged by newspapers, the Y. M. C. A., and many relief organizations. A Methodist editor who classes the tobacco habit as a vice fears the effect upon the home-staying population. As we read in *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago):

> "Cigaret-smoking is on the increase among women. How can it help being when all sorts of organizations short of the Church (and in some cases even the Church is accessory) are

putting up comfort boxes of cigarets, pipes, and tobacco? The effect upon the young men who stay at home—and society women of a certain character—is all but good. The increase in cigaret-smoking in the past year is 40 per cent. over the year before. Think of it!"

MAY WE KNIT ON SUNDAY?

THE PROBLEM OF SABBATH OBSERVANCE has come up in various forms in England, where it was decided by certain bishops that no harm could come from working in the fields on the Lord's day. With us the extreme stage of the question has not been reached; but Scranton, Pa., has asked aloud if it is right for women to knit on Sunday for the soldiers, and also whether knitting during church service is proper. An answer is attempted by the Baltimore *Sun*, speaking ethically, and assurance is given that "so far as knitting garments for our soldiers on Sunday is concerned, even the strictest Sabbatarian might safely include it among permissible works of mercy and necessity." *The Sun* argues the point with seriousness, even if it does permit itself a stroke of humor at the end of its homily:

> "With all the numberless knitting-needles that are enlisted in the cause there will not be enough woolen articles to keep every soldier warm this winter. Even with spare hours on Sunday utilized, there is no time to be lost if the individual knitting factories are to come anywhere near meeting the demand upon them.
>
> "The question of knitting in church is, we concede, more debatable. If it is right to fight battles on Sunday, why should it not be right to do helpful and comforting things during church services? It is not inconceivable that a warm stocking would be regarded as far more religious up above than a cold prayer, and that a woolen vest for a soldier of the Lord might be considered in the heavenly court of last resort as more eloquent than many sermons. Nor do we think it could be urged that knitting in church would divert the minds of the congregation from exhortations to piety. Knitting, when fully mastered, becomes largely mechanical, and even beginners could still sing the hymns and listen devoutly to the minister.
>
> "We acknowledge that knitting is not *per se* a pious exercise, and that it does not necessarily involve a peaceful frame of mind. The French furies who surrounded the guillotine during the Reign of Terror frequently carried their knitting with them, and rarely missed a stitch even during the most exciting scenes. It would unquestionably be better to knit in church than like Madame Lafarg at such a revolutionary shrine as that at which she and others of her kind worshiped during those memorable days of blood.
>
> "However this may be decided, we enter a protest right here against one thing: no young woman should be permitted to take her young man along and make him hold the yarn for her in church while she winds it up in a ball. That would certainly be demoralizing to the preacher, and it would surely inspire jealous and irreligious thoughts in the minds of girls who had no young men to hold their yarn. We make this point now both in the interest of religious decorum and of feminine friendship and good feeling."

SUNDAY AS A NEW YORK PASTOR—The suggestion of having the Rev. William A., or "Billy," Sunday as the pastor of one of Fifth Avenue's great churches is startling enough to draw comment from as far as Pittsburg, where *The Chronicle-Telegraph* sees some dubiousness in the proposal. Of course Mr. Sunday's name is only one of many suggested as the successor of the Rev. J. H. Jowett, who relinquishes his post at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church to return to England. This view of the matter is taken:

> "The Fifth Avenue Church is generally regarded by Presbyterians as the premier one of the denomination in this country. Tho its membership is no longer the largest, it is the wealthiest congregation and numbers many of the most prominent laymen. Among its pastors have been the late Dr. John Hall, who was brought from Ireland, and Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, now president of Princeton Theological Seminary. While progressive in all good works, the Church has been conservatively slow to adopt some of the latest frills and methods that have found favor with other congregations. At first glance, therefore, the suggestion of Mr. Sunday for pastor appears rather incongruous.
>
> "There can be no doubt of Mr. Sunday's ability to draw great crowds during a period of weeks and months, and the Fifth Avenue Church under his ministry would not contain many empty pews even after the novelty had worn off, for New York is constantly full of strangers from all parts of the country and they would be attracted to the church where he held forth. But a pastor's work is not all preaching. Mr. Sunday lacks experience in pastoral duties, which nowadays require executive ability of a high order. The directing head of a great institutional Church must be an administrator. Mr. Sunday, however, is only one of fifty clergymen whose names have been suggested by members of the congregation for consideration, and it is doubtful whether in any event he would be willing to give up the rewards of his evangelistic efforts for the more prosaic if more dignified position of pastor of the leading Presbyterian Church in America."

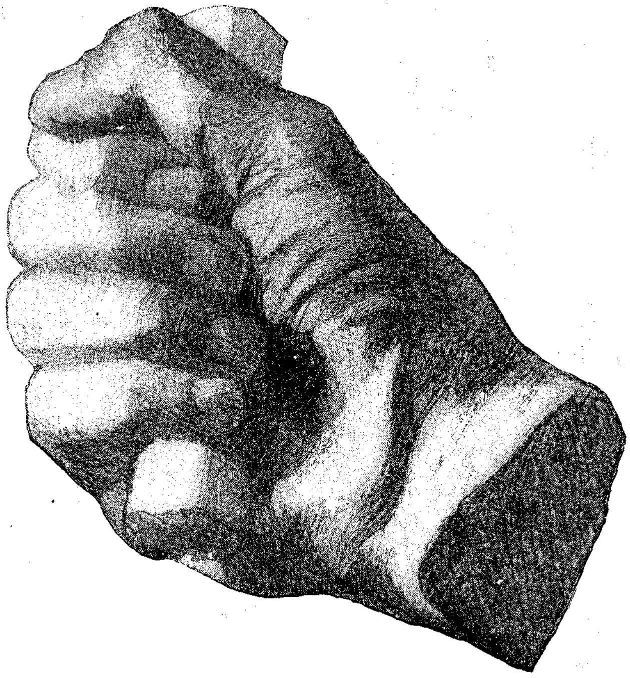
A Y. M. C. A. HERO

BOTH THE ARMY and the Young Men's Christian Association want McClain. His officers do not wish to lose an excellent soldier, for he is the first member of the American Army to be decorated with the War Cross with the Palm. From the Paris *Herald* comes this account of his feat:

> "On the night of September 18 a German airplane flew over the village in which he was and dropt several bombs. One fell within fifteen feet of a building around which some fifty villagers had gathered.
>
> "Notwithstanding the expostulations of those near him, the newspaper continues, Private McClain dashed out into the road and, discovering the bomb with the aid of a pocket electric lamp, picked it up and hurled it into the river. The projectile exploded as it struck the water. It sent up a column of water, and no one was hurt.
>
> "Private McClain, who is twenty-four years of age, has been in the Army four years. He saw service in Mexico. The French authorities have notified his wife, Mrs. Elsie McClain, of 923 Constay Avenue, Peekskill, of the honor conferred upon him."

McClain as an impromptu Y. M. C. A. worker has shown himself one whom that organization would like to enlist regularly were he not just as desirable to the officers of his regiment. A dispatch to the Associated Press from the American Training Camp in France shows the type of man he is:

> "McClain has served four years in the American Army and made a record in Young Men's Christian Association work in Portland, Me., and in Boston. While stationed at Columbus, N. M., with the American troops, he showed aptitude in purveying comforts to soldiers and established a thriving canteen that serves as a sort of model for the Y. M. C. A. work now being done around the American camps in France.
>
> "McClain was in the confectionery business in Peekskill when the United States declared war on Germany. He immediately rejoined the Army as a private, came with the first contingent to France, and while doing soldier duty resumed his old Young Men's Christian Association work on the side. He picked out a vacant schoolroom for his field of operations, and then asked himself: 'What first aid can be given to these American boys?' He answered it himself—'Letters home!'
>
> "McClain then put in a stock of letter-paper, pens, and ink, and began to compete at all the idling places in the neighborhood for the patronage of the soldiers. Where one censor had sufficed for correspondence for the whole camp, McClain's initiative developed enough work for a censor for each company.
>
> "The plain schoolroom now has developed into a full-fledged Young Men's Christian Association institution which provides lessons in French and refreshments and amusements for the soldiers and villagers as well.
>
> "Both the Army and Young Men's Christian Association want McClain. His officers hesitate to lose an excellent soldier, and the Association workers want a man who is capable of doing what McClain has done for the socal well-being of the men. . . . He was born on a shipwrecked boat off the coast of New Jersey in February, 1893, the son of a Glasgow father and a Dundee mother."



The drawing is from the cast made from Abraham Lincoln's hand in 1860, by Leonard W. Volk

The Hand of Abraham Lincoln

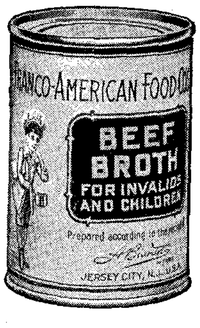
"It is · · · for us here to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us · · · that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Abraham Lincoln belongs to the ages. The deathless spirit that guided his hand as it wrote these words remains, a heritage that none can take away from us.

Citizen *of the* United States *of* America—you, who read this: your Government lays before you its Bonds of the Second Liberty Loan.

Yours is the most wonderful privilege that has been reserved for any man—for, as your hand signs your application for one of these Bonds, *it becomes the hand of Abraham Lincoln,* helping to guard your own hearthstone, to wipe away the agonies of Nations, and to preserve for all time the liberties of the Peoples of the World.

This advertisement contributed to the Liberty Loan campaign by the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK



First "aides" to the physician

The child's stomach

is more than likely to be a hard-worked organ, as every mother well knows. Its proper care is extremely important. The free and active and normal flow of gastric juices should be constantly maintained. Use the

Franco-American Broths
(*Sterilized*)
for Invalids and Children

Their rich supply of pure meat extractives stimulates the secretive glands and promotes healthy digestion. They are thus splendidly beneficial to children, well or sick, and to invalids whose digestive apparatus is below par. None but the most carefully selected, choicest meats are used in these broths. They are slowly cooked to extract their full strength and then the solution is cleared of all grease and only slightly seasoned. Delicious, appetizing, safe (sterilized).

Beef Chicken Mutton

May be taken hot or cold
Require no preparation
Sold by leading grocers

15 cents the can

HEALTH IN PURE SOUP

Makers of
FRANCO-AMERICAN SOUPS

CURRENT POETRY

THE old Germany of philosophy, music, and art, once dear to many, has vanished in the welter of war, and we find in the pages of England's premier humorous organ, the London *Punch*—which has its serious moments—a poem of poignant regret at the loss. The poem runs:

A LOST LAND

(To Germany)

A childhood land of mountain ways,
Where earthy gnomes and forest fays,
Kind foolish giants, gentle bears,
Sport with the peasant as he fares
Affrighted through the forest glades,
And lead sweet wistful little maids
Lost in the woods, forlorn, alone,
To princely lovers and a throne.

. . . .

Dear haunted land of gorge and glen,
Ah me! the dreams, the dreams of men!

A learned land of wise old books
And men with meditative looks,
Who move in quaint red-gabled towns
And sit in gravely folded gowns,
Divining in deep-laden speech
The world's supreme arcana—each
A homely god to listening Youth
Eager to tear the veil of Truth;

. . . .

Mild votaries of book and pen—
Alas, the dreams, the dreams of men!

A music land, whose life is wrought
In movements of melodious thought;
In symphony, great wave on wave—
Or fugue, elusive, swift, and grave;
A singing land, whose lyric rimes
Float on the air like village chimes;
Music and verse—the deepest part
Of a whole nation's thinking heart!

. . . .

Oh land of Now, oh land of Then!
Dear God! the dreams, the dreams of men!

Slave nation in a land of hate,
Where are the things that made you great?
Child-hearted once—oh, deep defiled,
Dare you look now upon a child?
Your lore—a hideous mask wherein
Self-worship hides its monstrous sin:—
Music and verse, divinely wed—
How can these live where love is dead?

. . . .

Oh depths beneath sweet human ken,
God help the dreams, the dreams of men!

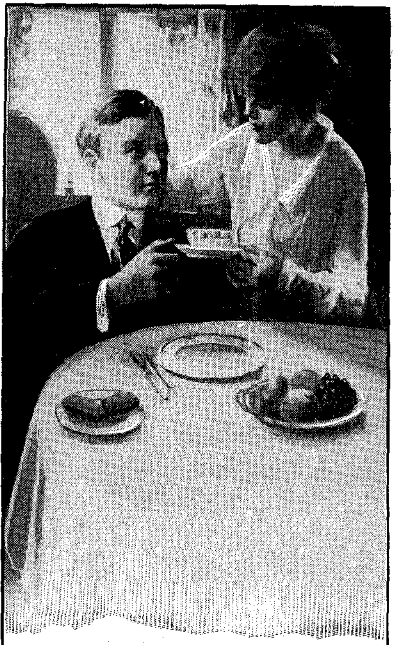
It is a long time since we have seen so delightful a whimsy as the following, also from the pages of *Punch:*

THE FAIRIES HAVE NEVER A PENNY TO SPEND

The fairies have never a penny to spend,
They haven't a thing put by,
But theirs is the dower of bird and of flower,
And theirs are the earth and the sky.
And tho you should live in a palace of gold
Or sleep in a dried-up ditch,
You could never be poor as the fairies are,
And never as rich.

Since ever and ever the world began
They have danced like a ribbon of flame,
They have sung their song through the centuries long,
And yet it is never the same.
And tho you be foolish or tho you be wise,
With hair of silver or gold,
You could never be young as the fairies are,
And never as old.

The London *Poetry Review* has given us much war-verse, and trench life seems to stir both the poetic and the philosophic faculties,



The Woman Who Cares

is watchful of every influence that bears upon the husband's health. And her part lies largely in selecting proper food and drink.

For example, when science says that coffee contains a drug whose constant use makes for premature old age, and whose reactionary effects cripple nerves and heart, she shelves the coffee and serves

POSTUM

This pure food-drink contains the nourishing goodness of the field grain—nothing harmful whatever.

It has a delightful flavor, and thousands have found that coffee troubles disappear and health improves with the change to Postum.

"There's a Reason"

Trial tells!

as can be seen from this little stanza in *The Review* from Carroll Carstairs:

LIFE AND DEATH

By Carroll Carstairs

If death should come with his cold, hasty kiss
Along the trench or in the battle strife,
I'll ask of death no greater boon than this:
That it shall be as wonderful as life.

A pathetic interest attaches to this little song of home appearing in *The Poetry Review*, as the writer, W. E. K., has gone "home.' He was killed in action last April:

AT LAST POST

By W. E. K.

Come home!—Come home!
The winds are at rest in the restful trees;
At rest are the waves of the sundown seas;
And home—they're home—
The wearied hearts and the broken lives—
At home! At ease!

Ruth Pitter has an old-world song in the old-world manner in the pages of the London *New Age* entitled:

THY SONG IS LIKE A LEMON-TREE

By Ruth Pitter

Thy song is like a lemon-tree,
Lyon ly! the golden air!
Art thou not of Gascony?
It burgeoneth so merrily,
And of blossom is not bare:
And it chaunteth, lyon ly,
Lyon ly, et lou lou laire.

Thy lay is like the flying swan:
Ly, lou lou, l'estrangère,
Thou art fair to look upon!
Where might man thy singing con,
So to kill his every care?
Lyon ly, et lou lou lou,
Lyon ly, et lou lou laire.

Thy song sounded right hardily:
Lyon ly! the lovely fair!
And thou lookest scornfully.
Art thou not of Gascony?
Certes not of other-where!
Well, farewell—et lyon ly,
Lyon ly, et lou lou laire.

Blackwood's Magazine, the literary light of Edinburgh, has illuminated the war from numerous angles, but both prose and verse, all of it warlike, are marked by one quality in common—literary excellence. Here is one of the fine martial poems that *Blackwood's* offers us from the pen of Niel Munro:

PIPES IN ARRAS

(April, 1917)

By Niel Munro

In the burgh toun of Arras
When gloaming had come on,
Fifty pipers played Retreat
As if they had been one,
And the Grande Place of Arras
Hummed with the Highland drone!

Then to that ravaged burgh,
Champed into dust and sand,
Came with the pipers' playing,
Out of their own loved land,
Sea-sounds that moan for sorrow
On a dispeopled strand.

There are in France no voices
To speak of simple things,
And tell how winds will whistle
Through palaces of kings;
Now came the truth to Arras
In the chanter's warblings:

"O build in pride your towers,
But think not they will last;
The tall tower and the shealing
Alike must meet the blast,
And the world is strewn with shingle
From dwellings of the past."

But to the Grande Place, Arras,
Came, too, the hum of bees,

PUFFED WHEAT
Wm Meade Prince

The Wheat Comes Back

Puffed to Eight Times Normal Size

The one who marvels most at Puffed Wheat is the man who raised the grain.

Back to countless farms that grain comes puffed to bubbles. With a texture much like snowflakes, and a flavor much like nuts.

It comes as airy globules, crisp and toasted, eight times former size. Every kernel has been steam-exploded—shot from guns. Yet the grains remain shaped as they grew.

In no other process does whole wheat meet such a transformation.

Over 100 Million Food Cells Blasted in Each Kernel

In this process, every food cell is exploded. And each kernel contains over 100 million.

That is the object—to make the whole grain easily digestible. To fit every atom to feed. Ordinary cooking leaves half the food cells unbroken.

So with Puffed Rice and Corn Puffs. All are puffed by millions of steam explosions, under Prof. Anderson's process.

The result is food confections. The solid grains become airy tidbits. The fearful heat gives an almond taste. But your doctor knows that these are also the scientific grain foods.

Puffed Wheat **Puffed Rice**
and Corn Puffs
Each 15c Except in Far West

The Quaker Oats Company
Sole Makers

9711

Art Metal steel typewriter desks make the work easier in the Edison Transcribing Department

Edison's Desks Won't Feed a Fire Again!

"It's a goner, Wilson, but we'll build up bigger and better than ever."

Never again would his desks and their priceless contents feed a fire. So decided Edison, "the world's greatest genius," while the flames were still licking up his wooden-equipped concrete buildings.

Desks, tables, files, safes, card index cabinets—everything of *steel*. It took but seconds to decide THEN.

And after testing fourteen makes Thomas A. Edison, Inc., *standardized* on

Art Metal Steel Office Furniture & Files

72 of the 98 departments are already so equipped. Not a single piece of wooden furniture has been bought since December, 1914.

Don't wait 'til *you* face the flames to decide as Edison did. Face the facts *now*—clip the coupon and mail!

COUPON FOR FREE BOOKS

Art Metal Construction Co., Inc.
340 Metallic Ave. Jamestown, N. Y.

Send me the J. George Frederick article on steel equipment reprinted from *Review of Reviews*, a complimentary copy of "The Book of Better Business," and the address of the nearest *Art Metal Store.*

Name..

Address..
(Please pin to your letterhead)

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

There's something about it you'll like-
1/4 Pound 5¢
Herbert Tareyton London Smoking Mixture
Sample upon request.
Falk Tobacco Co. 56 West 45th St. New York.

That suck the sea-pink's sweetness
From isles of the Hebrides,
And in Iona fashion
Homes mid old effigies:

"Our cells the monks demolished
To make their mead of yore,
And still tho we be ravished
Each autumn of our store,
While the sun lasts, and the flower,
Tireless we'll gather more."

Up then and spake with twitt'rings
Out of the chanter reed,
Birds that each spring to Appin
Over the oceans speed,
And in its ruined castles
Make love again and breed.

"Already see our brothers
Build in the tottering fane.
Tho France should be a desert,
While love and spring remain,
Men will come back to Arras,
And build and weave again."

So played the pipes in Arras
Their Gaelic symphony,
Sweet with old wisdom gathered
In isles of the Highland sea,
And eastward toward Cambrai
Roared the artillery.

Here is an expression of that love of State which has come to be an aspect of our national patriotism. The verses have a splendid swing and are passionately sincere. But the third stanza is rather awkwardly phrased. The poem originally appeared in the Columbus (Ohio) *Evening Dispatch*.

THE OHIO MEN

By Edwin Curran

Ohio of the grassland and the waving, billowy plain,
Ohio of the rolling hills cloaked in the golden grain;
Ohio, whose pure beauty now needs no poet's pen—
Ohio sends to fight for God, her brave Ohio men.

Chorus

They are marching, marching, marching from the grassland and the wheat
And down the cities, clicking, goes the tramp of myriad feet;
Men are marching, marching, marching, for the good old State again—
God bless them and God keep them, the good Ohio men!

Men march from out Ohio as they marched from her before,
To lay their good lives down for God out there at Freedom's war,
To lay their yesterdays away and all that's sweetly been;
And let us not forget them now, the good Ohio men!

Their mother, Great America, now calls her sons to fight,
And from Ohio comes the bugle like a cry from out the night;
They are loyal, they are heroes, and they need no poet's pen—
God bless them and protect them now, the brave Ohio men!

While all the world is bleeding, they will bear the torch of light;
They will battle now for Liberty, for Justice, and for Right.
And the old, old blood of heroes caught in the young, young sod
Goes marching off across the world to fight for Peace and God.

They are marching, marching, marching from the grassland and the wheat
And down the cities, clicking, goes the tramp of myriad feet;
Men are marching, marching, marching from the good old State again—
God bless them and God keep them, the brave Ohio men!

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

MARIE PAUL BOLO, CAMOUFLEUR

In little affairs of finance, or of the social world, one Marie Paul Bolo—better known as Bolo Pasha—can give that lovable old financial buccaneer of fiction, J. Rufus Wallingford, cards, spades, and little casino, and yet beat him at his own game. J. Rufus was a "piker" beside Bolo, who, by the way, has been described as the son of a Paris hairdresser and the brother of a French bishop. But be his antecedents what they may, Bolo certainly succeeded in imposing upon the credulity of Germans, men of standing in France, as well as many Americans.

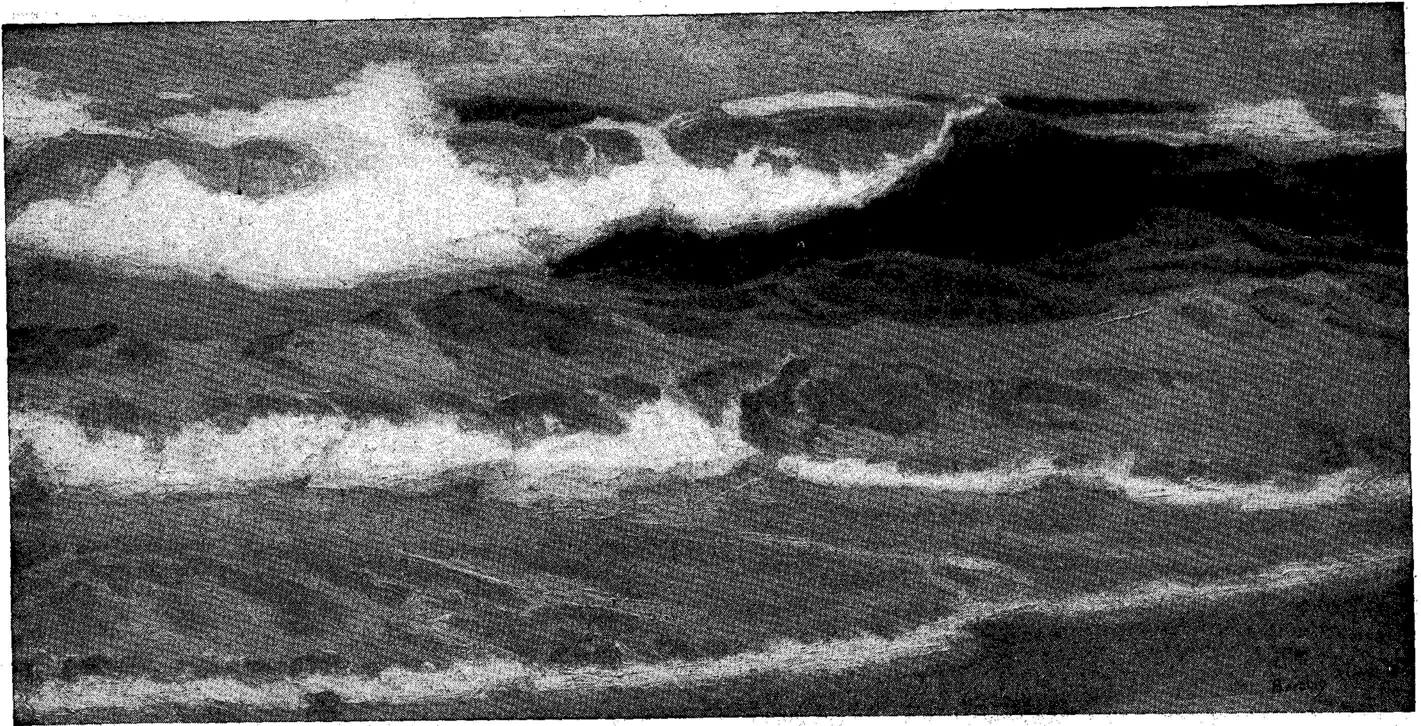
For twenty-two days this French traitor and tool of the Kaiser's faithful henchman, von Bernstorff, camouflaged around New York until he annexed $1,700,000 of good German money ostensibly to corrupt the French press in the interests of a separate peace. Whether Bolo also had designs on the American newspapers was not disclosed by the investigation that the United States undertook at the request of the French Government, but it seems pretty certain that Bolo—who lacks much of the cleverness of J. Rufus—stands an excellent chance of facing a row of French rifles—stript of all camouflage.

Adolph Pavenstedt, who acted as a go-between for Bolo and von Bernstorff, describes Bolo as "a sly fox," and a writer in the New York *Sun* thus tells of his "campaign of deceit" in New York:

The rest of the tale, fresh from the Attorney-General, is the fascinating, human side, dealing with the ingratiating qualities of this Khedival Pasha, who was a secret agent of the Kaiser, altho a citizen of France. It is a tale of the qualities which make a fox sly—even tho that fox ends before a firing-squad.

He drew the wool over many sharp eyes, did Bolo. He had letters of introduction from important folks in France—letters that Papa Joffre wouldn't have thrown into the waste-basket. Cablegrams from Morgan, Harjes & Co. followed him to this side and suggested to the New York house of Morgan that they ought to be pretty decent to Bolo, who, despite "the somewhat Oriental sonance of this gentleman's name and title, is not a Turk and, in fact, is the brother of a well-known French archbishop," and suggesting, too, that Bolo had connections in Paris of "great importance to us."

The testimony reveals pretty conclusively to the Attorney-General that Bolo knew what he was about in coming to this country—that his sole and only mission was to establish swift relations with Count von Bernstorff, paymaster of the German Government for plots and stratagems in this country. But Bolo wasn't telling anybody, if the German witnesses, Adolph Pavenstedt and Hugo Schmidt—the one senior partner in the bank of G. Amsinck & Co., at 6 Hanover Street, until he was



Copyright 1917, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

Inevitable as the Tides—Neōlin For the Nation's Sole-Wear

IMMUTABLE in its forward passage, creative Science out-matches the forms of yesterday. The dispatch rider is displaced by telephone and aeronaut, and the mightier electricity dispossesses steam. Time has set its mark on the outworn habit. Advancement is inevitable as the tides.

This is the story of an innovation. Picturesque as an airship or wireless it may not be. Humanly useful in the broadest sense it is. It is the story of a shoe-sole, destined as inevitably for the nation's sole-wear as rise of sun or roll of time.

Neōlin! . . . .

It came at the quest of Science as she asked herself, if it were not possible to create a *modern* sole-type with every demanded shoe-sole virtue and no discoverable sole defect?

She created Neōlin. Through synthetic chemistry she eliminated weaknesses of soakage, of foot-harshness, of uneven, variable quality from the shoe-sole. And eliminating them she created a perfect shoe-sole, different from rubber as from leather, and possessing virtues shared by neither.

Such is Neōlin. . . . .

Is it not inevitable that this newer-era sole is coming to a well nigh universal use? Millions have tested it. Millions will wear no other sole. Its flexibility gives them pleasant foot-ease in the very shoe store and a sole-wear far transcending that given often in their high-priced shoes. It is trim-foot and waterproof in all wet weather. Its grip-sure qualities made walking safe.

Naturally, they buy Neōlin for themselves and their children—whose shoe-bills it frequently cuts by a half.

Neōlin Soles are for men, women, and children. In black, white, and tan. *Mark* that mark; stamp it on your memory: **Neōlin**—

the trade symbol for a never changing quality product of

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio

Neōlin Soles

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Better than Leather

put out, the other representative in America of the Deutsche Bank, of Berlin—are to be believed. He even draped wool over the eyes of these good Germans, that artful Bolo. He would have had them believe that he was over here to interest American capital in French newspapers for the splendid cause of promoting an early peace which would be as advantageous "to my dear France" as it would be to Germany.

Others, like Jones, of the Bank of Montreal, and William R. Hearst, he permitted to believe that he was an agent of French publishers hungry for the cheap print-paper of America.

The main point is that Bolo was camouflaging himself all over the landscape, fooling the Morgans, fooling the Canadian bankers, fooling Perier & Cie., French bankers, fooling the good Schmidt, who testified earnestly that he "was a commercial, not a political agent"; certainly fooling Pavenstedt, who told the Attorney-General that he didn't begin to see until late in the course of his transactions with Bolo and von Bernstorff that Bolo had been making a monkey of him with specious pretenses of desiring to interest American capital in French newspapers while having no other design from the first than that of reaching von Bernstorff and the German Foreign Office gold that von Bernstorff controlled.

Pavenstedt says that Bolo, who is now about thirty-nine or forty years of age, who was then a pretty handsome fellow, with insinuating manners and the address of a diplomat, went at the heart of his business in New York. He told Pavenstedt that he had purchased from Senator Charles Humbert, of Paris, an interest in *Le Journal* for 5,500,000 francs, and that he was desirous of raising 10,000,000 francs to acquire stock in other French newspapers. He admitted that *Le Journal*, with its 2,000,000 of circulation daily, was his biggest card, but said that much might be done toward influencing public sentiment toward an early peace if other papers could be acquired.

Before he got even to this point Bolo had made good use of a letter from one Henri Bauer, of the Paris banking-house of Perier & Cie. It was a pretty strong letter. Bauer wrote to Jones, New York agent of the Royal Bank of Canada:

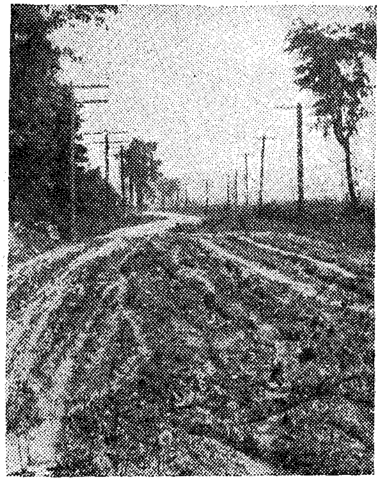
"This letter will be presented to you by one of our excellent friends, Mr. Paul Bolo Pasha, who is going to the United States on a mission touching high personalities of your country. I shall be personally grateful for any courtesy or attention you will show my friend."

This, no doubt, had its effect (tho Bolo had flashed his smile on Jones) in inducing the New York agent of the Royal Bank of Canada in sending the following letter to C. E. Neill, manager of the bank in Montreal:

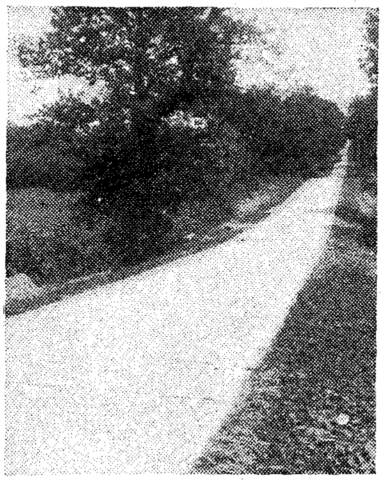
"Mr. Bolo is the owner of the Paris *Journal*, a newspaper with a circulation of 2,000,000 copies daily and using from 3,500 to 4,000 tons of news paper monthly. He informs me that when the other French newspaper-owners learned he was coming to America they held a meeting and commissioned him to make contracts covering the requirements of all. If right prices were obtained I believe he would make a contract for two years to take up 20,000 tons monthly.

"Mr. Bolo impresses me as being a very able man, and, I judge, one of influence in France. His title 'Pasha' was received

Which Road Is Yours?



An Earth Road which requires at least a 218-pound pull to each ton



A Concrete Road which requires an average pull of only 27.6 pounds to each ton

IT takes a pull of 218 pounds to get a 1-ton load over the road on the left, when you can get over it at all. In wet weather you can't get over it at all; even in dry weather it is rough and dusty. On the right, where the road has been paved with concrete, it takes a pull of only 27.6 pounds. It never takes more than that in the worst kind of weather—winter or summer—because it is hard and clean.

Which Road Do You Want?

Everybody knows that it is easier to haul on a concrete road than on any less rigid surface. But few realize how great is the difference. This has been recently determined by tests made with a dynamometer by Prof. J. B. Davidson, Agricultural Engineer, University of California, made for the Good Roads Bureau of the California State Automobile Association.

A 3-ton load was hauled over various types of roads in the same locality on the same day, the same horses and drivers being used. The dynamometer recorded tractive pull in pounds per ton of load as follows:

	Pounds
Over a level, unsurfaced concrete road	**27.6**
Concrete base, ⅜-inch skin top asphaltic oil and screenings	**49.2**
Waterbound macadam, level, good condition	**64.3**
Concrete base, 1½-inch Topeka top, level, good condition	**68.5**
Gravel road, good condition, level	**78.2**
Earth road, fine dust, level	**92**
Earth road, stiff mud on top, firm underneath, level	**218**
Loose gravel, not packed down, new road, level	**263**

Remarkable showing for concrete—less than half the tractive force required over a good stretch of waterbound macadam, less than one-third that required on dirt or packed gravel, about one-tenth the pull required on loose gravel.

You pull ON a concrete road, where you pull AGAINST an unimproved, rough or boggy surface. Where one wastes power, the other saves. Power costs money, whether you feed a team or buy gasoline. Your saving in power will pay your share of the cost of a concrete road.

There are 30,000,000 horse-drawn vehicles in this country, most of them on farms, and 3,500,000 motor cars and trucks. The waste of horse power, of time, and motor fuel involved, not in poor roads, but in all roads less desirable for traction than concrete, is enormous. Besides this waste, the United States Office of Public Roads estimates that $200,000,000 per year is paid out indirectly for bad roads in extra cost of food. What is paid out for maintenance of roads that won't stay built is incalculable. It runs into hundreds of millions more. The excess consumption of gasoline is another huge item which motor car owners have to pay.

Concrete Roads
Their Advantages:
No Mud—No Dust
No Ruts—No Holes
No Slipping
No Skidding
Easy Hauling
Smooth Riding
Long Life—Safety
Always Ready for Use
Low Maintenance
Moderate Cost

Can any community afford to neglect its highways in view of these facts, or to build them of any material less enduring or less desirable for traction than CONCRETE? Its construction cost is lowest in the end and its upkeep cost is lowest from the start.

Be sure you know what a concrete road is. Concrete is made of portland cement, sand and pebbles or crushed stone, and water. It is hard and durable. Concrete is the material used in dams, factories, bridges, and big engineering works like the Panama Canal, requiring great solidity and strength.

Let us give you some interesting figures. Write for free copies of Bulletins Nos. 107 and 136.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Offices at
ATLANTA CHICAGO
DALLAS DENVER INDIANAPOLIS
KANSAS CITY MILWAUKEE NEW YORK
PITTSBURGH SALT LAKE CITY SAN FRANCISCO
SEATTLE WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

from the Khedive of Egypt when, for six years, he acted as financial adviser to the Khedive and the French Government's representative. I should like very much to see Canada obtain the contract which he proposes."

Nobody lured a print-paper contract out of Mr. Bolo. It wasn't there to be lured out. The print-paper contract proposal was mere camouflage.

Finally, Pavenstedt declares that he began to feel a little uncomfortable about the Bolo business, and he even went so far as to think that "it was funny for him as a German to occupy himself with this kind of business for a nation that was at war with his own country." And, says *The Sun*, quoting Pavenstedt:

"The thought came to me that von Bernstorff might be interested in this thing. Bolo was very anxious for me to get him to meet him. He said: 'You must find me this money. Otherwise I am lost.' I said, 'I will tell you candidly, I know only one man who I think would be interested in this, and that is Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. Would you have any objection for me to speak to him about this?' He said: 'I don't know any of these people here. I leave that to you. I only deal with you. You do whatever you think, where you can get the money,' or words to that effect. I thought this matter over, and I got in communication with von Bernstorff for a meeting in Washington and went over there and told him the whole story, and when I came back—oh, Bernstorff said to me that it was very interesting, that he knew, of course, Charles Humbert by name as a very prominent man who was a leader in France, and that *Le Journal* was a very big paper, and he said that it would be a very great thing for us if we could do something to change the tone of the people toward the peaceful solution at an early date and that it was a most interesting story."

To the Attorney-General, analyzing the testimony, it seemed a pretty safe bet that Bolo Pasha had played all along to get Pavenstedt—or somebody—to put up his cash proposition to the Ambassador. Take it all around, it was the slickest trick that Bolo played while in this country. Any other method of getting German cash to corrupt French newspapers, such as a more direct approach to the German Foreign Office, with the money handled through Switzerland, would have afforded no "cover." Bolo working secretly in New York was able to disguise his motives from the beginning.

Shortly after the talk in Washington with von Bernstorff, Pavenstedt and Hugo Schmidt met the Ambassador at the Ritz-Carlton. Von Bernstorff said he had agreed to Bolo's proposition and directed Schmidt, as agent of the Deutsche Bank, to turn over the cash, amounting to $1,700,000 or $1,638,000 when exchange was figured, through the Guaranty Trust Company and the National Park Bank. The devious methods by which this money was transferred to Bolo's account with the Royal Bank of Canada, and J. P. Morgan & Co., have been told in detail.

And now France, which Bolo betrayed, is in possession of these facts, which will be used in his trial for treason.

"Yes, Madame—

This garment is protected against moisture by

The New "Cravenette" Finish"
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

It's no different in weight, style, fit, or appearance. You can't see or feel the "Cravenette" Finish at all, but it's there to protect the cloth, so water won't hurt it.

The garment is not waterproof, of course—it's not meant to be. Neither the new "Cravenette" Finish nor any process in the world can render a garment rainproof unless the fabric is so closely woven that you can't see through it when you hold it to a strong light. But a suit, a skirt, a silk dress, or any other garment is rendered water-resistant by the "Cravenette" Finish because the *fibres* are protected and a "Cravenette" Finished coat will always keep the rain out better than an ordinary one that is not so protected.

It's moisture that makes the clothes grow old too soon—it wrinkles the fabric, stretches it, marks it, and causes the garment to grow shabby and lose shape. The new "Cravenette" Finish helps your clothes *to wear better* and to look better while they wear.

You can now buy all your clothes protected in this way

The same principle that used to be applied only to raincoats without rubber can now be had in *all* your clothes without altering their appearance, from hats down to shoes—for men, women, or children. It's your *right* to expect the new "Cravenette" Finish in all your clothes—you get more value for your money.

For Instance, in—

GRIFFON CLOTHES
For Men
GUARANTEED

—you will now find both suits and overcoats protected against the damaging effects of moisture by the new "Cravenette" Finish.

We do not make or sell "Cravenette" Finished garments. We merely treat the fabrics for the clothing manufacturers. You can now buy "Cravenette" Finished garments in almost any good clothing store, or from custom tailors who show the "Bruner" Fabrics.

Free Test Material—Use Coupon

Write for a FREE package of "Cravenette" Powder. You can't apply this powder to your clothes—that's a factory process. But shake the powder into a glass of water, and then try to wet your finger in the water. You can't do it. This shows you *how* the "Cravenette" Finish protects your clothes. At the same time we'll send you a book describing and illustrating various garments that are protected against moisture by the new "Cravenette" Finish. Write for powder and book today. Use the coupon below

Cravenette Co., U.S.A. **Room 1781, 354 Fourth Avenue**
NEW YORK, N. Y.

CRAVENETTE CO., U. S. A.
Room 1781, 354 Fourth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:
Please send me FREE your experimental package of "Cravenette" Powder and your book describing how the "Cravenette" Finish protects all wearing apparel.

NAME...

ADDRESS..

....

....

TORBENSEN INTERNAL GEAR TRUCK DRIVE

The *One Drive* for *Every* Service

Little trucks — medium-sized trucks — great big, heavy-duty trucks from ½-ton to 5-ton capacity—all use TORBENSEN Drive.

It is a *universal* truck drive because it has *all* the advantages of ordinary drives, and none of their disadvantages.

TORBENSEN Drive is *stronger*, because a special, *forged* I-Beam carries *all* the load.

It is *more powerful*, because it drives through internal gears *at* the wheel and *near* the rim. This gives it powerful *leverage* in a second gear-reduction, which ordinary drives do not even have.

TORBENSEN Drive is more economical, because the double gear-reduction reduces strains and vibration. This also reduces gas and oil consumption.

It weighs *half* as much as ordinary drives of similar capacity. It is much longer lasting. This light weight reduces *unsprung* weight. That is why rear tires give 20 per cent greater mileage with TORBENSEN Drive.

Look carefully into this fifteen-year-old, standardized drive. It is more extensively used than any other single make of truck drive. It is *the* drive for any type of service—light or heavy.

THE TORBENSEN AXLE CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

We have a very interesting booklet about TORBENSEN Drive—"Driving at the Wheel and near the Rim." It explains every detail in simple language. Your copy will be mailed the minute your request reaches us.

TORBENSEN Drive is made to last. Every owner gets a GOLD BOND GUARANTEE *that the* I-BEAM *axle and spindles will last as long as the truck, and the internal gears at least two years.*

Largest Builder in the World of Rear Axles for Motor Trucks

SOUKHOMLINOFF, "MASTER TRAITOR"

"IF General Soukhomlinoff is found guilty, he will be the master traitor of all history; for, by betraying the Russian armies to death, by poisoning the Czar's mind and thwarting the plans of the Allies at Petrograd, by overturning every Russian victory to the Germans he prolonged the war until nation after nation that had remained at peace was forced into it; and he, not Hindenburg or the Kaiser, was the central figure of the whole war."

Thus the Philadelphia *Press* denounced the former Russian Minister of War, during his trial for treason. Since then he has been found guilty and sentenced to hard labor for life. The scene in the courtroom was a dramatic one as the jury, which had deliberated for seven hours, brought in a verdict of guilty while they acquitted his wife, who had been tried with him. Of the charges against General Soukhomlinoff *The Press* said:

> The Russian Government charges that Soukhomlinoff is the author of the Russian defeats from 1914 on. He was Minister of War, and the Czar, according to General Velitchko's testimony, relied implicitly on him and "saw everything through the spectacles of General Soukhomlinoff." The Minister, it is alleged, was in Germany's pay and communicated to her, through his wife and certain spies, whose names are given, the Russian military secrets and plans of campaign. After bringing army after army to disaster by this means, Soukhomlinoff crowned his treason by depriving the armies of ammunition and supplies, and the result was the great disaster of 1915, when the Grand Duke Nicholas's army, after advancing far into the enemy's country, was forced to retreat with great loss back into Russia.
>
> All this time the French and British were striving desperately to hold back the Germans on the West front. The Russian armies, by advancing into Austria and even into Germany, could have ended this state of affairs and the war as well. They did advance into both countries, and over and over again it appeared that Russia was about to save the Allies in the West and bring Germany to her own defense. Each time the Russian armies were halted at the moment of victory and hurled back into their own country; not, it is now charged, because they were outfought, but because they were betrayed. The Russian soldier fought with little more than his bare hands against German artillery; the Germans brought up their guns and played them on sections where they knew the Russians were without ammunition, and massacred them.

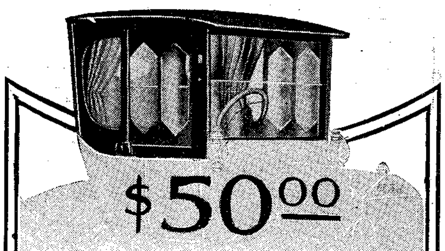
Some people in Russia believe that of the two who were tried for treason the woman, who escaped punishment, is the more guilty, and that General Soukhomlinoff's troubles grew out of a desire to gratify the extravagant tastes of his wife rather than a wish to aid Germany, the great cost of which he did not foresee. The Arkansas *Gazette* says:

> At his trial it was shown that Mme. Soukhomlinoff purchased as many as ten hats in one season. She was twenty-five when he married her, and he at least sixty. There is a story in Petrograd that she was a waitress at Kief in her early youth. Soukhomlinoff rose from the ranks to be Minister of War, earning his promotions by hard and efficient work, and was a great favorite with the Czar.
>
> Stories about Soukhomlinoff began drifting about Petrograd and Moscow soon after the outbreak of the war. There was talk of graft in connection with war-contracts, and also talk of the presence of underlings in the Russian War Office who were working hand in glove with the German authorities. The first loud murmur against Soukhomlinoff came in regard to the Masaeyeeov case.
>
> Long before Masaeyeeov was tried and hanged as a spy, proof of the man's treason was submitted to the War Minister. But the charges were not prest and Masaeyeeov, a spy of the very worst type, continued in the service of the Russian staff at Petrograd, in close communication with the war-plans of the country. It was due to him and ultimately to Soukhomlinoff, it is claimed, that the Russians suffered the terrible defeat at the Masurian lakes, where the Germans knew the plans of the Russians and the latter lacked ammunition to defend themselves. Masaeyeeov, together with twelve or fifteen more of his colleagues, was subsequently tried and hanged for treason.
>
> But the Masurian affair, terrible as it was, was overshadowed by the miserable rout of the Russians from over the Karpathians. At what seemed to be the turning-point in an advance by Grand Duke Nicholas that might have enabled him to carry the war into Teutonic territory, spies in the Petrograd War Office came into possession of the Russian plans. But the Russians might still have held their own and more if they had been properly equipped.
>
> In the early weeks of the war the Russian Army was supplied with one rifle for every two men. In the fighting in Galicia the Russians had one rifle for every six men, and later one rifle for every ten men. Battalions were even sent into battle unarmed. Relief could not be brought up because the rear reserves had to wait for the rifles of dead soldiers to train with.
>
> The Russian guns were allowed one shell a day, while the Germans poured hundreds back. The Russians were so weak that the Germans were able to push their batteries within 2,000 yards of the Russian lines and mow down the soldiers by the thousands. Russian generals begged Soukhomlinoff to send even blank cartridges, anything to keep up the morale of the men. Lemberg was evacuated because the Russians lacked shells and rifles, Peremysl because there were no cartridges.

Unarmed men battling with their bare hands against bayonets and bullets because the young wife of General Soukhomlinoff must have new hats!

Continuing the story of the great betrayal, *The Gazette* says:

> Soukhomlinoff's defense was that it


$50.00

Cozy Tops
For Fords

You can travel in perfect comfort in any kind of weather, if your Ford is equipped with a COZY TOP.

Professional men, salesmen and others who use their cars every day should not delay ordering. Make your regular calls in comfort, regardless of the weather.

On warm days your Ford is instantly convertible to an open car. No parts to be removed and left at home.

The COZY TOP is a marvel of mechanical perfection. The material is all high-grade, finished in black enamel. The famous Hunter Automatic Curtains are mounted on "Stewart Hartshorn" steel barrel rollers. They never stick. Widest door openings of any made. Fits snugly all 1915, 1916 and 1917 Ford Models.

COZY TOP for Roadster, $50.00
For Touring Car, $67.00
Net Cash, F. O. B. Factory

Send order today. Money refunded if not satisfied after ten days trial. Illustrated folder sent on request.

Some territory open to live agents
FOUTS & HUNTER CO.
Established 1873
410 S. Third St. - Terre Haute, Ind.

$67.00

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

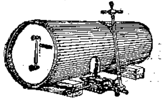
STEWART'S
IRON FENCE

IMPROVE YOUR PROPERTY WITH AN IRON FENCE
Write today for catalogue of designs for residences, country estates, parks, cemeteries and all other purposes. Artistic, indestructible. *Local Representatives Wanted.*
The Stewart Iron Works Co., Inc., 25 Stewart Blk., Cincinnati, O.

Water Systems for Every Purpose

Every country home should have a good water supply system. It provides comfort, affords fire protection, and is useful in many ways.

We have filled over 17,000 orders for tanks, towers, and water supply systems of all kinds and for all purposes. We can furnish you one to meet your individual requirements — whether for home, farm or factory. We install anywhere or will furnish complete plans so that you can do the work.



Complete Systems of All Kinds at Lowest Cost

We install all kinds of water systems, from those used on great country estates, or by railroads, municipalities, and factories, to the pneumatic Simplex System which we furnish complete at small cost for country homes.

Write, explaining your needs fully, and ask for our special circular No. 36.

The Baltimore Co., Balto., Md.

Are You HOT—"ITCHY" in warm rooms?

It's your Underwear!

In winter you dress for outdoor cold — and *indoors*, where it's *warm*, you suffer.

Wool underwear is fine for *outdoors*—warm and a protection to health. But *inside*, where there's heat, it "itches"—scratches your skin; you're uncomfortable.

Cotton underwear is O. K. *indoors*—it's soft and comfortable. But *outside*, in the open, it's poor protection against *cold*. If you perspire, it doesn't dry quickly like wool — feels wet, clammy, and you may *catch cold* easily.

In patented Duofold you have all the advantages of warm wool and soft cotton *without* the disadvantages.

Duofold Health Underwear

Cotton next to Skin . . COMFORT
Warm Wool outside . . NO ITCH
Air Space between . . . PREVENTS COLDS

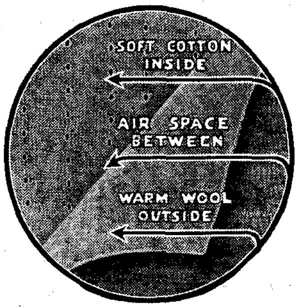
Duofold fabric consists of a *thin* layer of fine wool knit *over* a *thin* layer of soft, high grade cotton. The cotton is *all* on the *inside*, next the skin, which means *comfort all over*. The wool is all on the *outside*, where it *protects*, keeps the cold *out* and natural warmth *in*. This combined fabric is of *lighter* weight than the usual heavy underwear.

An Air Space between the two layers provides *ventilation* for garment and body.

No Itch: In your Duofold you don't mind hot trains, offices, houses, theatres, churches, halls. You *keep comfortable*. The soft, smooth cotton is actually *soothing* to the skin. You feel the same indoors as *out*.

Always Soft, Fresh, DRY: The outside wool layer absorbs bodily moisture from the inside cotton layer and it then evaporates easily in the wool. Thus the cotton next the skin always *remains* dry. The garment constantly keeps *itself and the body dry* and the fabric soft and fresh—never feels sticky, clammy, like all cotton underwear.

Less Colds and Sickness: Put on your Duofold with the first frost and wear it straight through to the last frost—and you'll be surprised to find how uniformly comfortable you'll be regardless of changes in temperature. If it's mild you won't be hot; if it's zero you won't be cold! No need of frequently changing your other clothes to suit the weather. You'll enjoy the same comfort day-in-and-day-out—and be constantly protected against catching cold.



Ask your physician.

If your dealer hasn't it, write us. Description and sample of fabric sent on request.

DUOFOLD HEALTH UNDERWEAR CO.
MOHAWK, N. Y.

was impossible to supply the Army because the nation lacked industrial machinery to turn out the work. But it is said that while this slaughter was going on, train-load after train-load of ammunition which should have been sent west to the Russian front was, by order of the War Department, sent east *en route* to Siberia.

Russian officials became aware of the sinister influences at work in the War Department long before the revolution broke, but Soukhomlinoff always prevented them from laying their fingers on the facts which might convict him. It was Prince Lvoff who discovered that Soukhomlinoff was holding down the manufacture of ammunition for the Army at a time when it was most needed, and it was greatly due to the efforts of Prince Lvoff and Goutchikoff that he was exposed and cast into prison. That was some time before the revolution. At the time of the revolution the mobs stormed the gates and demanded that the ex-War Minister be turned over to them. It was only the promise of a speedy and just trial that quieted their clamor.

RETRIBUTION AT YPRES

WHAT fires British courage and nerves the British arm at Ypres to-day is the memory of the Ypres of three years ago, when General French's "contemptible little army," as the Kaiser called it, hurled back 350,000 Germans who were trying to break through to Calais—hoping thence to cross the Channel to England and London and victory. They didn't break through. The few thousand British, almost without artillery or machine guns, opposed the Germans with rifles and fists, and choked with poison gas, but never gave in. The very ground they are now capturing a mile at a stroke is a vast cemetery covering the British and German dead of 1914.

Three years ago, on October 19, Haig, with the First Corps, arrived behind the front in Flanders and then began the determined stand of the small British Army against massed Teuton forces well prepared not only to oppose any British advance, but seemingly strong enough to sweep victoriously onward—save for the fighting spirit of a forlorn hope that animated the British troops.

John Buchan, in "Nelson's History of the War," says:

> On the evening of the 19th (October, 1914), the Allied offensive had virtually ceased. First one and then another of the three strategic possibilities had been frustrated. We were aware that at last we had reached the main German front in position everywhere from Lille to the sea, and daily growing in numbers which threatened to fall in a tidal wave upon the thin, far-stretched Allied line.

Here is the situation the Allies were facing at that time, according to contemporary accounts:

> Ypres had become the crucial point on the whole 500-mile front from the North Sea to Switzerland. Here the Germans,

PAIGE

The Most Beautiful Car in America

An Artistic Achievement And A Mechanical Masterpiece

For eight years now, the general public and the automobile industry have learned to expect great things of the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company.

Each one of our announcements has proved to be unusually significant.

Each one of these announcements has created history in a very definite way, and the motor car buyer has invariably been the gainer.

This year, we confidently predict, will prove no exception to the rule.

We have produced a car that must inevitably revolutionize the trend of thought and practice in the six cylinder field.

Coming directly to the point, we have produced what we sincerely believe to be a *perfect* motor car.

In power, flexibility, quietness and economy of operation, the new Paige Essex Model "Six-55" is, we believe, the most remarkable car on the American market.

The last irregularity of the power impulses has been done away with.

The car travels evenly, smoothly and sweetly at every speed. As a consequence, vibration has been reduced to the absolute minimum.

One no longer rides in a Paige—he floats.

The slightest depression of the accelerator pedal brings an immediate and truly amazing result. It can only be compared to the unleashing of mighty, hidden forces.

With no sense of laboring effort—no "bucking" or side sway—the Essex sweeps ahead into its full stride with the speedometer needle frantically attempting to keep pace.

Despite its tremendous power, however, this new motor is anything but a glutton for fuel.

An improved system of carburetion utilizes every last atom of gasoline energy, and repeated factory tests have shown economy records that surpass anything accomplished by earlier Paige cars.

To sum it all up, scientific distribution of weight, scientific alignment of working parts, scientific designing of all chassis units—these are the great factors that have united to make the Paige a superb mechanical product.

These, indeed, are the factors that distinguish between the old standards of engineering and the new.

And now, there remains but one thing more to be said: The Essex Model, as a *whole*, is strictly in keeping with its wonderful power plant.

We started out with the deliberate intention of producing a *perfect* motor car—and we have accomplished just that result.

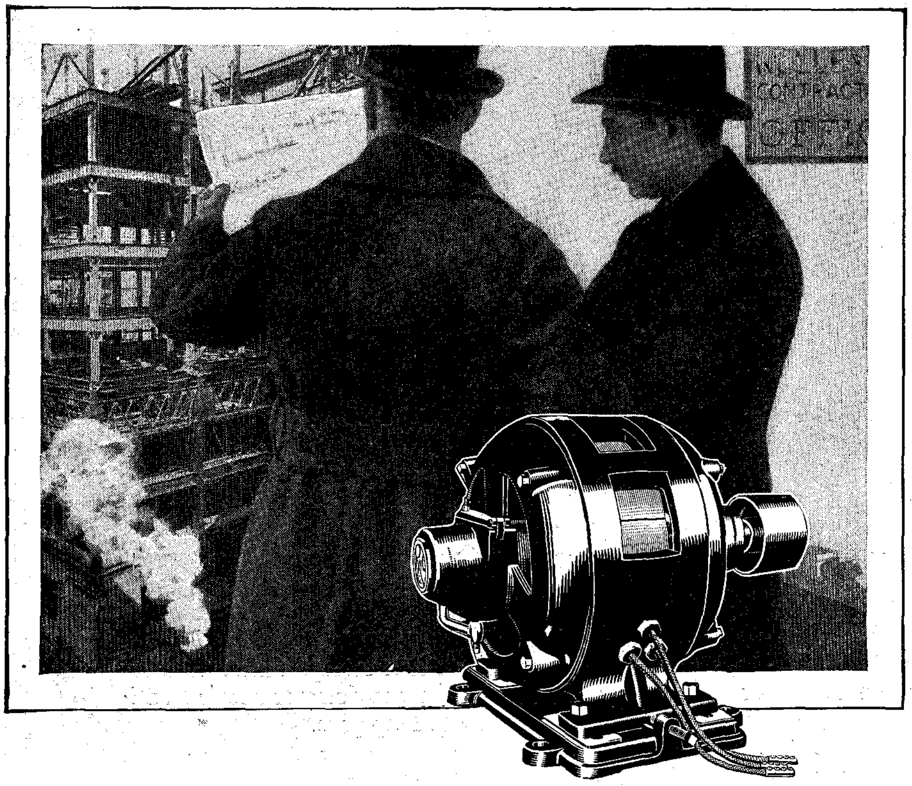
From tire carrier to headlights, the Essex is flawless. There are no crudities, no hidden weaknesses, no "compromises."

So far as beauty and elegance are concerned, you, of course, know what to expect. "The Most Beautiful Car in America" speaks for itself.

It is an exquisite creation—an artistic achievement as well as a mechanical masterpiece.

Essex "Six-55" seven-passenger $1775; Coupe "Six-55" four-passenger $2850; Town Car "Six-55" seven-passenger $3230; Limousine "Six-55" seven-passenger $3230; Sedan "Six-55" seven-passenger $2850; Brooklands four-passenger $1795; Linwood "Six-39" five-passenger $1330; Glendale "Six-39" Chummy Roadster $1330; Dartmoor "Six-39" two- or three-passenger $1330; Sedan "Six-39" five-passenger $1925. All prices f. o. b. Detroit.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN



"He Will Want Robbins & Myers Motors"

MOTOR bids are about to go in. The general contractor says: "This man has Robbins & Myers Motors in his present plant, and I am sure he will insist on them for the addition. So place your estimate on a Robbins & Myers basis."

Wherever a Robbins & Myers Motor standard has already been established it is practically useless to suggest a change. Uninterrupted operation must be maintained if maximum profits are to be earned.

The manufacturer cannot afford to exchange known motor reliability for motor service he is not sure of.

So, where production cost takes precedence over all else, Robbins & Myers Motors are the natural selection.

This selection is furthered by the knowledge of twenty-one years' successful experience built into every Robbins & Myers Motor, whether it be of 1/40 or 30 horsepower, whether made for a large drill-press for the shop or a vacuum cleaner for the home.

Manufacturers of high grade electrically-driven devices equip their products with Robbins & Myers Motors for this same assurance of reliable performance, and because they know that these motors are fully in keeping with their own high quality standards.

Look for the name Robbins & Myers on the motor of whatever electrical device you may be considering. It is a veritable guarantee of service.

Robbins & Myers service means satisfaction to power users, electrical device manufacturers and dealers.

The Robbins & Myers Co., Springfield, Ohio
The World's Largest Exclusive Manufacturers of Electric Fans and Small Motors
Branches in All Principal Cities

Robbins & Myers Motors

over and over again, until winter set in, threw into the struggle the flower of their Army, only to see it torn and shattered by "that contemptible little army" from Great Britain, which blocked the way to Calais.

Having reorganized their forces, the Germans in November attempted in another way to press through to the Channel. They selected a route by which they could keep far enough inland to escape the fire of British and French war-ships. A quarter of a million men were understood to have been massed along the front from which they were to make this new attack, with the Duke of Württemberg in supreme command. To aid him, 160,000 fresh troops were ordered forward, reenforcements which were said to give the Duke 350,000 men.

While the fighting continued at intervals on the Nieuport-Dixmude lines, the main forces were massed on a Dixmude-Ypres front, and it was expected that a supreme effort would be made there. Had they been able, by forcing a way at that point, the Germans would have secured a direct route to Boulogne.

The two British and one French division were not quite unprepared for the new onslaught, altho having grievously inadequate supplies of men and guns. Throughout the day of October 31, according to Field-Marshal French, the extreme right and left of the First Corps "held fast." In the evening the enemy was steadily driven back.

The Germans planned to attack first in the direction of Lille and Arras. Orders were given to break through to the coast before the end of November. If unsuccessful this promised to be the last effort to gain either Calais or Boulogne. The British bore the brunt of the onslaughts in this territory, where in many places their lines had become so thin that, only by showing an obstinacy worthy of the traditions of Waterloo, were they able to hold their ground. It was related that one battalion of Foot Guards went into action commanded by a non-commissioned officer. Some cavalry regiments had already lost half their effective strength. Occasionally the Germans captured some of the trenches, but by vigorous counter-attacks the British not only regained them, but won fresh ground. . . . The fighting raged with the greatest intensity on the Menin Road south of Ypres, on the Ypres Canal, the River Lys, and the plateau that is crossed by a road from Ypres to Armentières.

By November 5, when the full tide of war had flowed back into France, south from the seacoast, the Germans fiercely attacked the Allied line.

At Armentières the Germans brought to bear a new type of mortar which threw a projectile weighing several hundred pounds.

The ground around Armentières was too soft to sustain the weight of the mortar, and so, under cover of night, the Germans dug a deep pit, filled it with concrete, and mounted the gun on a wooden platform, and at dawn they were able to rake the Allies' trenches with high-angle shell-fire. Accounts printed at the time stated:

> This attack was under imperial and royal auspices, the Kaiser and the King of Saxony being present at the local German headquarters. After another hour of shell-fire directed on the whole Allied line, mud-stained men who, molelike, had burrowed

into the earth, crawled forth, and pulling themselves upright, again faced British bullets. Shrapnel and rifle-fire had no difficulty in finding them.

Englishmen could not help admiring the bravery of men who marched calmly and slowly toward death. As the dull-gray-clad German line, urged forward by officers, came on it left behind at each step a trail of dead and dying.

Finally, the German infantry wavered—went down as one man, and sought cover. The attacking force had been an easy target for British gunners and riflemen. As the minutes went by it became clear that if the Germans stayed where they were they would be annihilated. Officers ordered a fresh advance. The men who had passed through that hellish ordeal were not prepared to close with the enemy.

Then ceased the British artillery and rifle-fire. Mud-covered English soldiers appeared above ground; clambered into the open with fixed bayonets, and the khaki-clad swarm came forward. This stimulated the hesitating Germans into action. They fired one volley, sprang to their feet, and then went to the right-about. One line sought to cover the retreat, and with fixt bayonets faced the advancing British.

A low murmur of satisfaction ran along the British front. Then they broke into cheers as they closed with the Germans, and bayonet met bayonet with thrust and parry, a swaying mass of struggling men in khaki and gray at death grips. It separated into two lines and then broke clear. Back went the Germans and in pursuit the British.

It was estimated that the Germans had concentrated about 400,000 men between Ypres and Arras for a final effort on the Channel ports. They had enough artillery to blast away a mountain. When the guns on both sides were in full activity the detonations, even from a point six miles away, became almost deafening. Ypres, like every other town in that district, was reduced to a heap of ruins. No army had had such a test in this district as the British. Some regiments were twelve days in the trenches without rest.

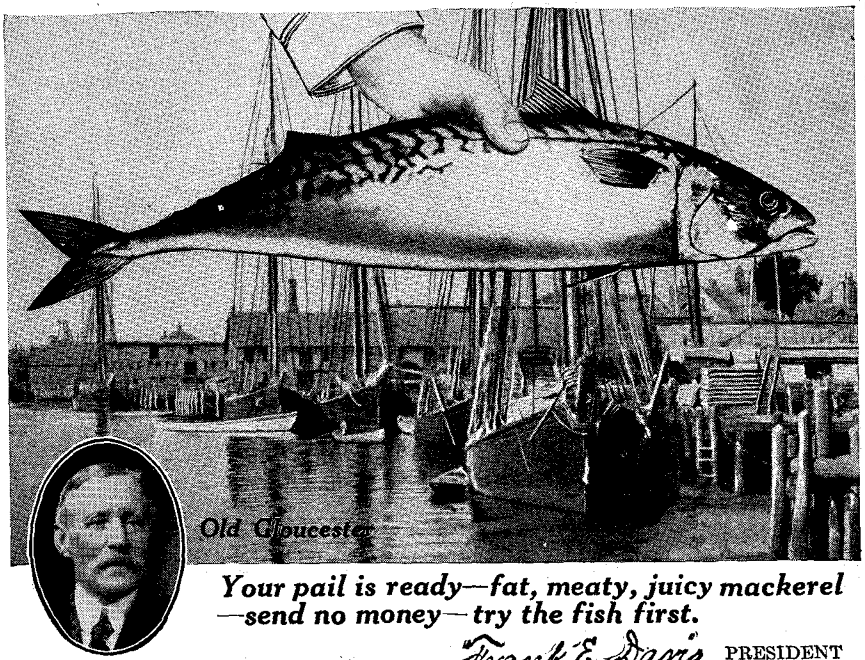
During their second drive for Calais the Germans delivered the most furious onslaughts of the whole campaign. Hampered in their movement against Nieuport they turned their forces against Ypres, upon which, at the express order of the Kaiser, they concentrated all their efforts. During these operations half a million men threw themselves against the wall formed by the forces of the Allies. Here is an account of German onslaught as reported at the time:

> By November 9 Ypres was again in flames and the greater part of the old Flemish town in ruins. No one was killed as the town was completely deserted. An officer who was there in the afternoon said that the only living things that he saw were a dog and an old, crippled Flemish woman who was trying to quench the flames with buckets of water.

After the recapture of Dixmude the

Salt Mackerel

Direct from the Fishing Boats to You



Your pail is ready—fat, meaty, juicy mackerel —send no money—try the fish first.

Frank E. Davis PRESIDENT

It's thirty-three years, come next September, since I began supplying the choicest of Gloucester's famous mackerel direct to the homes of families throughout the country.

Our Own Home Kind

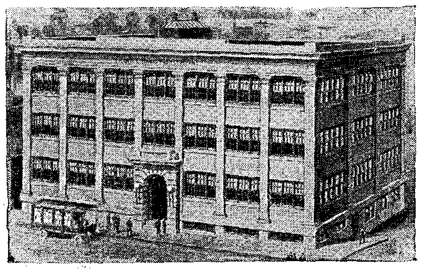
People here in Gloucester, the leading fish port of America, laughed at me when I began to sell mackerel by mail. They didn't realize how hard it is for other people to get good fish. But I did. So I decided to make it easy for everybody, everywhere, to have full-flavored, wholesome fish, the kind we pick for our own eating here at Gloucester. 65,000 families are buying from us today.

Fishmen for Generations

You see, I *know* fish. My folks, 'way back, have always been fishmen. They helped found Gloucester in 1623. My boyhood days were spent aboard fishing boats. Catching fish, knowing the choicest and picking 'em out, cleaning and curing them the *right* way, has been my life's job.

Thirty Years' Development

Today our business is housed in a modern, four-story, concrete building, with 20,000 square feet of floor space; fitted with the most improved and sanitary equipment for cleaning and packing fish. Standing at the water's edge, the fishermen's catches are brought right into the building. They go to your table with "the tang of the sea" in them.



Fall Mackerel, Fat and Tender

Most of the fish your dealer can buy are Spring fish, thin, dry, and tasteless. What I've selected for you are Fall fish, juicy and fat with the true salty-sea mackerel flavor. We clean and wash them before weighing. You pay *only* for *net* weight. *No heads and no tails.* Just the white, thick, meaty portions—the parts that make the most delicious meal imaginable. You probably have never tasted salt mackerel as good as mine.

Send No Cash—
Try the Mackerel First

I want you to know before you pay that my fish will please you. If there is any possibility of a risk, I want it to be at my expense. Just mail the coupon today, and I'll ship at once a pail of my mackerel containing **10** fish, each fish sufficient for 3 or 4 people, *all charges prepaid*, so that your family can have a real Gloucester treat Sunday morning.

Then—if my mackerel are not better than any you have ever tasted, send back the rest at my expense.

If you *are* pleased with them—and I'm sure you will be—send me $3.90, and at the same time ask for "Descriptive List of Davis' Fish," sold only direct, never to dealers.

Remember: Meat, flour, potatoes, *everything* has gone 'way up in price. In comparison, Davis' mackerel is low. An economical food—so good to eat, so nutritious! The "Sea Food Cook Book" that goes with the fish will tell you just how to prepare them.

Mail the coupon now with your business card, letterhead or reference.

Such a *Good* Breakfast!

A fat, tender, juicy Davis' Mackerel broiled to a sizzling brown; some butter, a sprinkling of pepper, a touch of lemon, if you wish—how good it smells, how tempting it looks, how it tickles the palate, and, oh, how it satisfies!—the favorite breakfast dish of thousands.

Frank E. Davis Co.
290 Central Wharf
Gloucester
Mass.

Frank E. Davis Co.,
290 Central Wharf,
Gloucester, Mass.

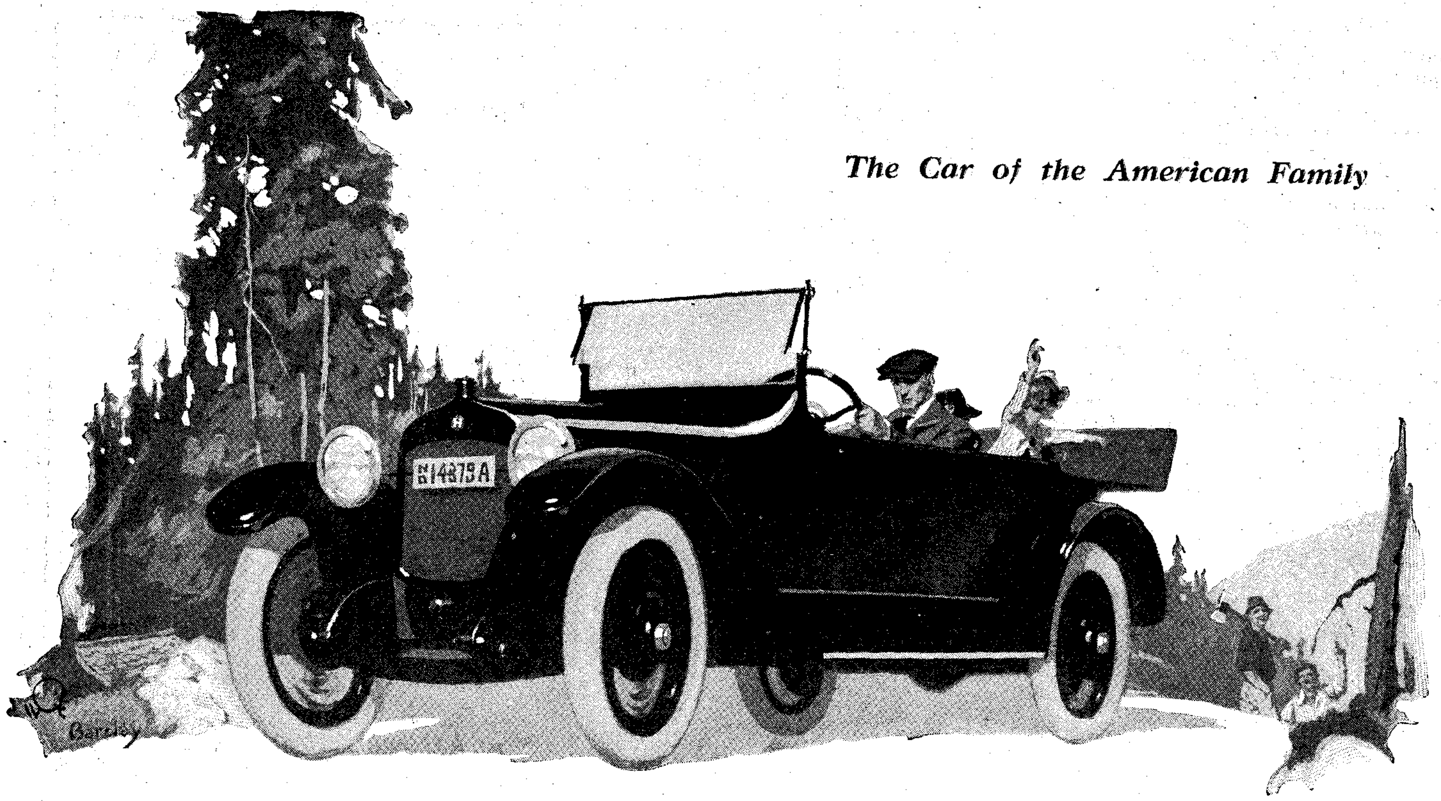
Without obligation please send me, all charges prepaid, a pail of Davis' Mackerel—to contain **10** fish, each fish sufficient for 3 or 4 people. I agree to remit $3.90 in ten days or return the fish.

Name ....

Street ....

City ....

State ....



The Car of the American Family

The Name That Stands For Honest Worth

Hupmobile means full-money's-worth wherever the name is known.

This is true in America; it is equally true in Africa; in India; in China, Japan, the Philippines; on the continent of Europe.

The Hupmobile, with its simple four-cylinder construction, requires the very minimum of attention, and no expert care. It stays out of the repair shop.

It lasts for years, even in the hardest kind of service.

In the used-car market, it commands prices far above the average.

The Hupmobile is a full-value car. It has always been a full-value car. We will continue to make it a full-value car.

Hupp Motor Car Corporation, Detroit, Michigan

Known All Over the World

In the lobby of our plant, visitors see a travel-scarred veteran of a Hupmobile.

It is the car which, in 1910-1911, made the first complete automobile tour of the world—visiting countries whose natives had never before seen a motor car.

In 1912-1914 came the second Hupmobile world-tour—in many ways as notable as the first.

The Hupmobile circled the South African Union at a time when such a trip was deemed impossible because of the lack of roads.

Later this performance was duplicated by another Hupmobile.

Last year the Hupmobile laid out a continuous route from Washington to all the state capitals and back to Washington, covering 20,000 miles in less than four months.

The Hupmobile

fighting at Ypres continued day and night and—

> The condition of the soldiers had become something almost beyond belief. Because of heavy rains they had been living an amphibious life in the trenches. Many were fighting in bare feet, as their shoes had been reduced almost to a pulp. Notwithstanding the bad conditions, the Germans continued to hurl themselves at the Allied line, seeking a gap.
>
> Late in November another effort was made to break through to Calais. Half a million troops were to be engaged in it in obedience to the Kaiser's new decree that Calais must be taken by December 10.
>
> A conflict on the scale of the battles of the Marne, or of the Yser, or of the first battle of Flanders, now began. The mightiest guns in military history were brought into action, carrying death and destruction from fifteen to eighteen miles from their emplacements. Under cover of these infantry attacks were developed. The German objective was still Ypres, to capture which they had already sacrificed thousands of lives. Frost had hardened the ground so that both armies lost no time in snatching new vantage-points for their heaviest artillery.
>
> After three weeks of observation on this battle-front it appeared to William P. Simms that Germany was "slowly bleeding to death." He was convinced that the Allies, satisfied with the situation, were content to let Germany wear herself out.

Herbert Corey described some of the scenes in a letter to the New York *Globe:*

> Imagine a perfectly level field, five miles long, a mile wide. Picture to yourself that the ends bend together like a strung bow. Carpet that field with dead men. Try to comprehend that those men have been three weeks dead. Draw around that field deep trenches, from which savage riflemen face each other across the ghastly charnel patch. That is war. My apology for printing this story from an eye-witness is that we, you, and I, have not as yet visualized this horror that is going on almost within reach of our finger-tips. We do not realize the sickening iniquity of it all. It has been to us merely a game of giant chess outlined in official dispatches. We have not quite comprehended that these generals of the battle-line are not moving blocks of insensate units here and there; they are dealing with flesh and blood and agony.
>
> The trenches dug by the French and English run irregularly across the field. Twice these trenches have been taken by the Germans. Twice they were driven out. In their turn the French and British had to abandon them.
>
> "If we retake those trenches," a German officer said, "we need only to turn the earth back upon them to make a grave. They are absolutely full of dead men. I mean that literally. I have seen them. I do not believe that anywhere in this world there has been slaughter to approach that seen upon this field. Men have died in this war as they have never died in any war told in history. But even to us, hardened to death, this field is maddening."

And for three years the British have "held fast" until at last Germany, "slowly bleeding to death," is falling back under Haig's pitiless pounding.

TRENCH FUN

All is not shell-fire and poison gas in the trenches—or, to be more accurate, despite shell-fire and gas—the "boys" manage to give some thought to other things than war. Some of the diversions include the publication of newspapers and periodicals under conditions that would seem to be rather trying to editorial nerves. Alfred S. Jones, a young Philadelphian who is driving an ambulance at the front in France, has sent home a copy of a "war magazine" which is published by the college boys in the trenches. It is called *Soixante-trois*, after the Red-Cross section serving at Verdun. In a letter which accompanied the publication, and which is printed in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, Mr. Jones says:

> The little magazine was concocted and published under somewhat difficult situations, being within range of shell-fire and subject to air-raids daily, to say nothing of the lack of necessary materials required for the publishing of a paper; but, nevertheless, all of these things contributed in a measure no doubt to the originality and personality of the little paper.
>
> The censor forbids the mentioning of the name of the place where we are situated or where we can reach the office of the newspaper, so we are compelled to give the home office as 7 Rue François Premier, Paris, which, of course, is the main office of the A. R. C.
>
> It is a surprizing fact that among a crowd of forty-five men, which comprises a section, one can always find an incredible amount of talent and ability in one form or another.
>
> I might mention the fact that at Sandricourt on the Oise, which is our "base," there were always stationed at one time or another from fifty to, say, eighty men, awaiting the turn of their sections to go out to the front, and during the time the "base" has been in use—about three months—they have completely renovated the place (which was originally a farmhouse, being part of an estate of a wealthy American), laying cement walks, building partition walls, to say nothing of painting and whitewashing, all being done in a very creditable manner, which is remarkable when you consider they are mostly college or school boys of the average age of twenty.
>
> As soon as the idea of getting out a newspaper was mentioned, the boys got together and, using our cots as seats, with a roughly improvised office in the tent, we got to work, and we now are publishing a paper regularly every week, which is being sent to all the other sections and also to the States. The cartoons are a feature of the paper, and we hope to be able to reproduce them in colors in the near future, the war, of course, permitting. However, we are afraid that when the attack commences in our vicinity we may have to postpone our weekly editions for the time being; but after the attack is over, which may last two or three weeks, we shall come back to a *repos* camp, and then we hope to carry on where we left off.

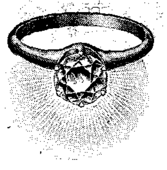
There appears to be no lack of editorial talent in the trenches, as is shown by the

BUY DIAMONDS DIRECT

FROM JASON WEILER & SONS,

Boston, Mass., one of America's leading diamond importers

For over 41 years the house of **Jason Weiler & Sons of Boston** has been one of the leading diamond importing concerns in America selling to jewelers. However, a large business is done **direct by mail** with customers at **importing prices! Here are several diamond offers—direct to you by mail**—which clearly demonstrate our position to name prices on diamonds that should surely interest any present or prospective diamond purchaser:

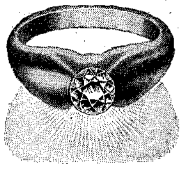


1 carat, $95.00

This genuine one carat diamond is of fine brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in Tiffany style, 14k. solid gold setting. Money refunded unless entirely satisfied. Our price direct to you **$95**

Ladies' Diamond Ring $205.00

This ring is made of all platinum, richly carved and pierced in the new lace work effect. Set with perfectly cut, blue-white diamond.



¾ carat, $65.00

This ¾ carat, genuine diamond of great brilliancy and perfectly cut. 14k. solid gold men's tooth setting. Money refunded unless entirely satisfied. Our price.. **$65**

A few weights and prices of other diamond rings—

¼ carat . .	**$ 19.00**
⅜ carat . .	**32.00**
½ carat . .	**43.00**
1½ carats .	**139.00**
2 carats . .	**189.00**
3 carats . .	**512.00**

Money refunded if not entirely satisfied

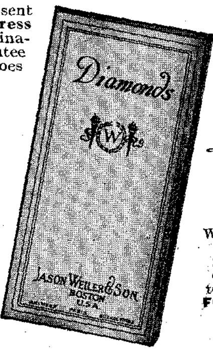
We refer you as to our reliability to any bank or newspaper in Boston.

If desired, rings will be sent to your **bank** or any **Express Co.** with privilege of examination. Our diamond guarantee for full value for all time goes with every purchase.

WRITE TODAY FOR THIS ☞ VALUABLE CATALOG ON *HOW TO BUY DIAMONDS*

This book is beautifully illustrated. Tells how to judge, select and buy diamonds. Tells how they mine, cut and market diamonds. This book shows weights, sizes and prices ($10 to $10,000).

A copy will be mailed to you FREE on receipt of your name and address.



Write for your copy today **Free.**

Jason Weiler & Sons

347 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Diamond Importers since 1876

Foreign Agencies: Amsterdam and Paris

TOLSTOY'S ESSAYS AND LETTERS. Containing new translations by Aylmer Maude. 12mo, cloth, 372 pages, $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

How to Reduce Your Weight

You CAN do it in a dignified, simple way in the privacy of your room and surprise your family and friends.

I KNOW you can, because I've reduced 35,000 women from 20 to 85 lbs., and what I have done for so many I can do for you.

Don't reduce by drugs or diet alone. You'll look old if you do. You should have work adapted to your condition.

No woman need carry one pound of excess fat. It is so simple to weigh what you should, and you enjoy the process. My cheerful letters and your scales keep you enthused.

I build your vitality, strengthen your heart and teach you how to stand, walk and breathe correctly, as I reduce you.

Don't endure fat when it is so easy to reduce.

If you send me your height and weight I'll tell just what you should weigh. No charge—and I'll send you an illustrated booklet FREE, showing you how to stand correctly. Write me. I will respect your confidence.

Susanna Cocroft

Dept. 51, 624 S. Michigan Blvd., Chicago

REO

The Reo Six—$1385

WHILE PRESENT PRICE APPLIES here is the greatest buy in the automobile market, we verily believe.

A FULL SIZE 7-PASSENGER Touring Car (or 4-Passenger Roadster); Reo designed, Reo made and of Reo quality throughout—where will you find its equal at anywhere near the price?

WE CANNOT SAY how long we will be able to deliver this car at this figure—conditions are so uncertain we have to warn you that "price is subject to increase without notice."

BUT WE CAN ASSURE YOU of one thing: and that is the quality will be maintained just as long as this quality of materials can be had at any price.

BUT—THERE'S THE RUB: There's a real danger that the specific types of steel and of leather and other materials on which we have insisted in the past, may in the near future, not be available at any price.

IN THAT EVENT THE QUALITY of all automobiles must ultimately be affected adversely.

IT'S A FACT that the Reo Motor Car Company today carries a larger "inventory" than ever before. Larger stock of materials and parts on hand.

WE DO THAT BECAUSE we are anxious to protect ourselves and our patrons as far as possible.

BUT NEVERTHELESS we are frank to say there's a real danger ahead.

SO THERE ARE TWO reasons why your order should be in your Reo dealers hands at once—price and quality.

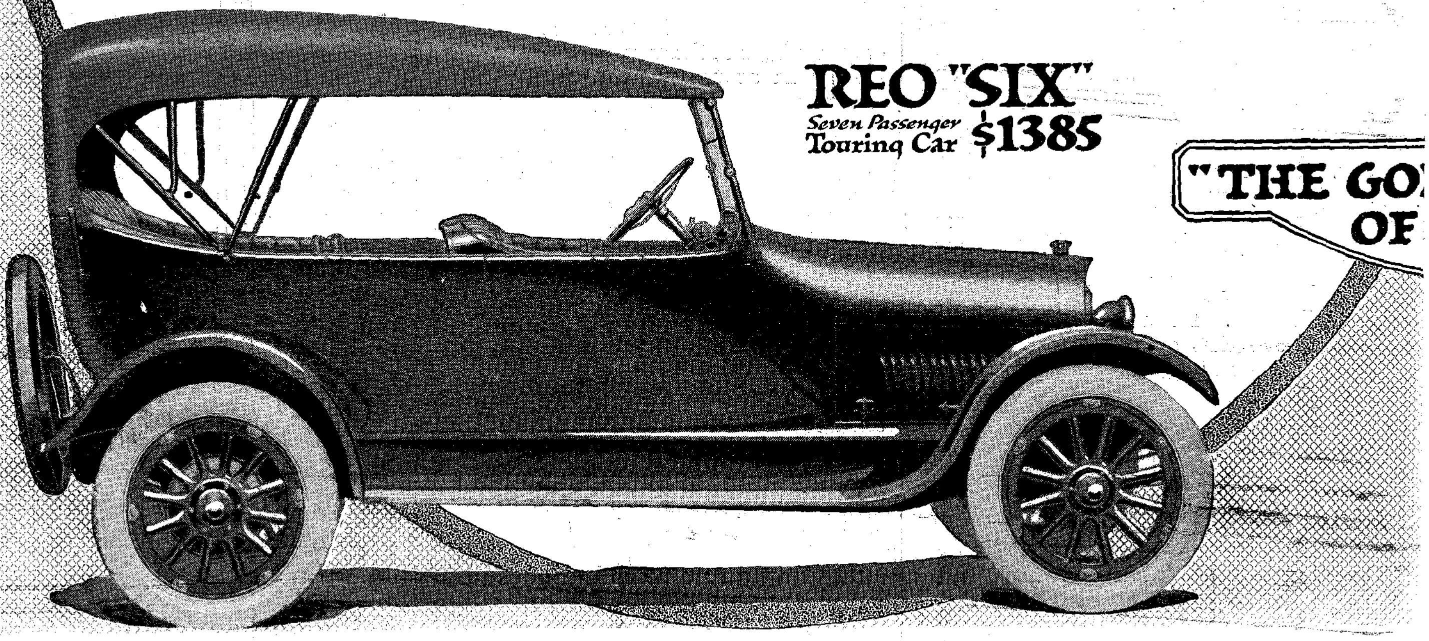
THERE ARE THREE REO SIX models now. The popular 7-Passenger Touring Car; the equally popular 4-Passenger Roadster, and the luxurious Reo Six Sedan, Springfield type, with staggard doors, and also seating seven.

PRESENT PRICES are $1,385, $1,385, and $1,950, respectively—but only from day to day.

ORDER NOW and your dealer can promise you a reasonably early delivery. Today won't be a minute too soon if you'd have a Reo Six of present quality and at the present price.

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Lansing, Michigan, U. S. A.

All prices are f. o. b. Factory, Lansing, Mich., and are subject to increase without notice.



What Is the Final Answer To This Truck Question?

ISN'T IT UPKEEP—cost of operation, repairs and replacements—tires included—from year to year?

WELL THEN, if that is the case, what justification is there for a truck of no greater capacity and costing several hundred dollars more in the first instance, unless that truck can, after years of use, prove that its upkeep is sufficiently less to offset the difference in first cost?

THAT IS THE THEORY on which most buyers act when they pay $1600 to $2000 for a truck rated at 1500 pounds normal load.

HAVE YOU EVER investigated this matter to see if such trucks prove up on that basis? Well you ought.

THERE ARE SOME SURPRISES in store for those who do.

FOR OBVIOUS REASONS we cannot publish figures—because business ethics forbid us to publish names of competitors.

BUT ANY REO DEALER can show you comparative data, kept by big concerns, of this 1500-pound Reo doing the same work, side by side with others of well known makes costing 50% to 100% more—and in every case the Reos show lower upkeep cost!

NO, WE DIDN'T SAY as little; we said less!

SO, WHILE THE REO IS PAYING BACK, in efficiency and economy, its total first cost, the other isn't even making good on its promise to pay back the difference.

HOW CAN WE REO FOLK make a truck of this quality and sell it at this price?

SUMMED UP IN A FEW WORDS it is this: The Reo product has been standardized for longer and it was the result of riper experience to begin with.

ADD TO THAT our superior manufacturing facilities and our cash purchasing power and you have the reasons for our lower factory cost.

AND THE OVER DEMAND which Reos always enjoy cuts our selling cost down to a percentage that is the marvel and the envy of the industry.

ITS ADAPTABILITY is practically limitless.

JUST A FEW of the hundreds of kinds of service this Reo is performing are:—delivering all manner of wares in the city; carrying farm produce to market and mill; cattle, hogs, sheep and other stock to shipping points or slaughter house.

THAT RED ROARING FIRE APPARATUS, and that silent, slow-moving hearse are both mounted on a Reo ¾-ton chassis. Hospitals find it ideal for ambulance service—municipalities favor it for police patrols.

CONTRACTORS, Coal dealers, Builders supply houses, Furniture dealers, Grocery, Fruits—

BUT WHY TRY TO ENUMERATE? There seems to be no limit to its adaptability.

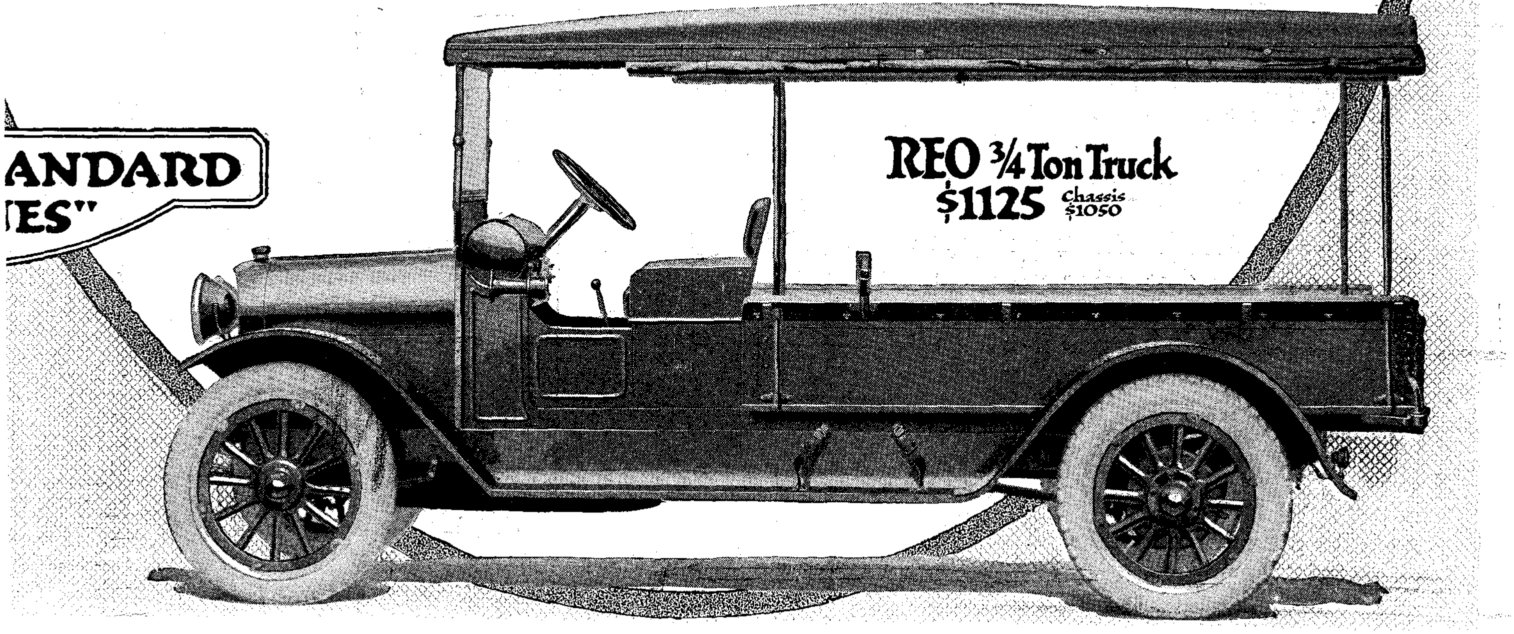
GASOLINE consumption is commonly reported by users as averaging 10 to 12 miles per gallon—depending on number of stops when motor is running and using gasoline, but speedometer isn't recording.

ON LONG HAULS the "M.P.G." is almost beyond belief. For example; recently a ¾-ton Reo left Lansing at 10:00 A. M. and arrived at Chesterfield, Ill., at 3:40 P. M. the second day. Distance, 517 miles; average, 13½ miles per gallon. Used only three quarts of oil!

CAN ANY OTHER truck of same capacity and speed equal that?

AND TIRE MILEAGE—due to the sturdy construction of chassis and wheels, (a flimsy car is hard on tires, you know) is also a revelation to owners.

BECAUSE OF THE OVER DEMAND it is necessary that you order now if you'd have a reasonably early delivery. Today won't be a minute too soon.



Send your soldier this real soldier's razor

The Military Razor

In camp, where hot water is scarce and where outdoor life has made the skin tender, there the soldiers need a razor that is always at its best, and there the

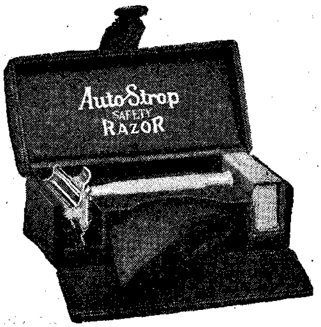
AutoStrop Razor

finds its greatest usefulness. It is a safety razor and a blade sharpener in one, keeping its blades in perfect condition, sharp and free from rust. Nothing to take apart in stropping or cleaning; nothing to buy as the twelve blades that come with the outfit will give over 500 perfect shaves.

To Dealers—Write to us for details of the 30-day approval plan which has been so successful.

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co.
345 Fifth Avenue, New York

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Ltd.
83 Duke Street, Toronto, Canada



following announcement appearing at the head of the editorial column:

SOIXANTE-TROIS
Published Weekly
By Section 63 of
The American Volunteer Red Cross Motor Ambulance Corps

EDITORIAL STAFF

E. Ellison Adams	Editor
Alfred S. Jones	Art Editor
Robert M. Bates	Censor-Adviser

Burr C. Cook F. Nash F. H. Wang

Associate Editors

V. B. Vye	Sporting Editor
E. B. Curry	Make-up Man
J. C. Sheers	Business Manager

Subscription Rates

One Week	Twenty-five Centimes
One Month	One Franc
Six Months	Five Francs
Foreign rates, per copy	2 Francs

As they have no type-setting machines nor presses in the trenches the "composition" is all "hand work," and the press is a mimeograph machine. The issue of August 12 was made up of six pages of humor, trench news, sports, editorials, and impressions that reflect the life of the men at the front—quite a task when one considers that each letter is printed with a pen. The circulation is not sworn to, but it reaches all other units abroad and the families and friends of the men at home. The appreciation of American tobacco and cigarets is reflected by the trench serial diary of which the instalment for August 12 contains this humorous bit:

> Great good fortune brought me a packet containing *rare* American cigarets and tobacco. It was then, does my memory serve me aright, that I began to appreciate the pedestal on which my comrades had placed me, for all evening my cot, whither I had retired for repose, was surrounded by those who had come that I might settle their disputes, and that they might inquire my opinion of the greater things and affairs.

There is a humorist on the staff, too, but he is so modest that his name does not appear in the list at the head of the editorial column. Here are a few extracts from a letter supposed to have been written by one of the boys to a friend at home, evidently framed on the style of a well-known baseball humorist:

HIS LETTER HOME.

Dear "Al"—Gee, this is a great life, and you can bet I'm enjoying every minute of it. We have been in the thickest of the fray for the last month now. You boys back home would open your eyes if you could see the things we see every day. Even as I write there are six planes battling in the air above me. Shells are bursting around us in every direction and pieces fall on the paper in front of me. Any ordinary man would be scared to death, but "you know me, Al."

The airplanes are most bothersome at nights. Have you ever been in Jersey and seen the mosquitoes? Well, that's the way they are, only worse. They drop their bombs everywhere—in the soup, in your tobacco, on your beds, and even in your boots when you take them off at night.

The boys in the trenches are safe compared with us. They don't have to drive along roads with shells bursting every inch. Many is the time I've lit a cigaret and held the match for the wind of a passing shell to put out.

You know me, Al. I used to be a peaceful citizen, but I've got so I crave the roar of battle, and the chief has a hard time keeping me from chasing the Germans in my ambulance.

One of the famous French trench publications is known as the Blue Devils' very own. It is named *Le Diable au Cor.* A staff correspondent of the New York *Evening Sun* says: "It is a play upon words, for if the *diable au cor* means the devil with the horn—a French hunting-horn is the insignia of the Chasseurs Alpins—it means also one possest of the devil. The Germans will vouch for the aptness of the pun." Here is the way this journal welcomed the coming of the American troops:

> We are going to see the Americans! Is it really true at last? Yes, and we see them indeed. They are handsome. Their faces are of just the type we imagined, clean-cut, with sharp outlines. Many of them are blond, of light hair and complexion. The cord encircling the backs of their heads which secures their slouch hats surprizes us. They smile at the children; they pick them up and carry them in their muscular arms. It is curious what a calm, strong air they have.

The editorial rooms of the *Diable au Cor* are wherever the editors can hang up their haversacks long enough to get out an edition. The writer in *The Sun* says:

> The comparative lull in their stormy progress from one offensive to the next, during which the Chasseurs are training the Americans, has given the editors of the *Diable au Cor* an opportunity to publish a number, so in the little town where are General Sibert's headquarters there appeared a few days ago a single sheet newspaper, printed partly in English but mostly in French, which the short, sturdy men in dark blue were quickly reading with delight and explaining as best they could to the taller, leaner men in khaki.
>
> Spread across the whole first page in the most approved American journalistic style, tho in italics, appears a rendition in French and English of an address to Chasseurs and Americans by the French General commanding the Chasseurs. After recalling the ancient friendship of the two republics, the General says:
>
> "And now to work! Let rifles, guns, and bombs resound from dawn to twilight over the vast expanse of the camp; let airplanes in their swift flight pass over the thin lines of riflemen, and search-lights and rockets carry through space the battle-signals. And while we are polishing our arms for the fray let our hearts be stout. Let us be proud to belong to an army that has never shown its heels to the enemy."
>
> The inner pages present many things that show how the American seems to the Frenchman, how welcome he is in this friendly land. Perhaps this can not be better demonstrated than by the following:
>
> "Pretty girls approach them, a dictionary in hand, to take their first English lesson. They make gracious gestures, and

What 12c Buys

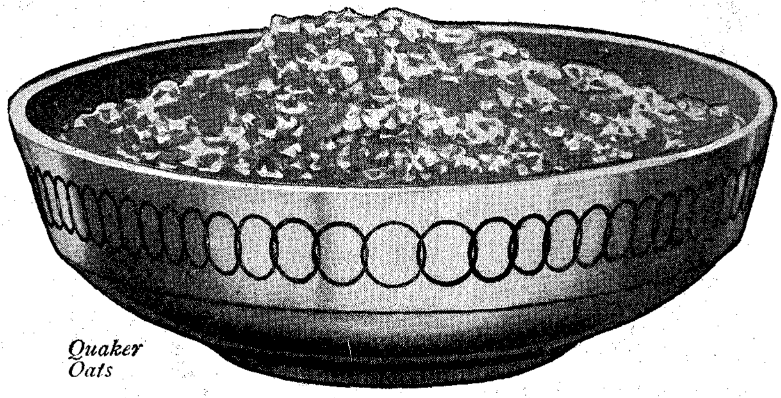
1¢	2¢	3¢	4¢	5¢	6¢	7¢	8¢	9¢	10¢	11¢	12¢

In Quaker Oats 12c buys 2262 calories—the unit of food value. Or more than the needed day's nutrition for a child of twelve.

1¢	2¢	3¢	4¢	5¢	6¢	7¢	8¢	9¢	10¢	11¢	12¢

In bacon and eggs or in steak and potatoes 12c buys only one-fifth the food value that it buys in Quaker Oats.

In the average mixed diet 12c buys 560 calories—or just one-fourth as much.



The Food of Foods

Never before was Nature's supreme food so important as today.

There is too little wheat, and we all must conserve it. The cost has multiplied.

But oats are plentiful. The new crop is enormous. And the cost has advanced but little.

Among all cereals, the oat stands first in food value, first in flavor, and lowest in cost for nutrition.

It supplies ten times as much lime as does beef, three times as much phosphorus, and more iron.

It supplies four times as much food, per dollar of cost, as does the average diet.

Quaker Oats

The Extra-Luscious Flakes

No Extra Cost

Quaker Oats is queen grains flaked. We use in this brand just the rich, plump oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel.

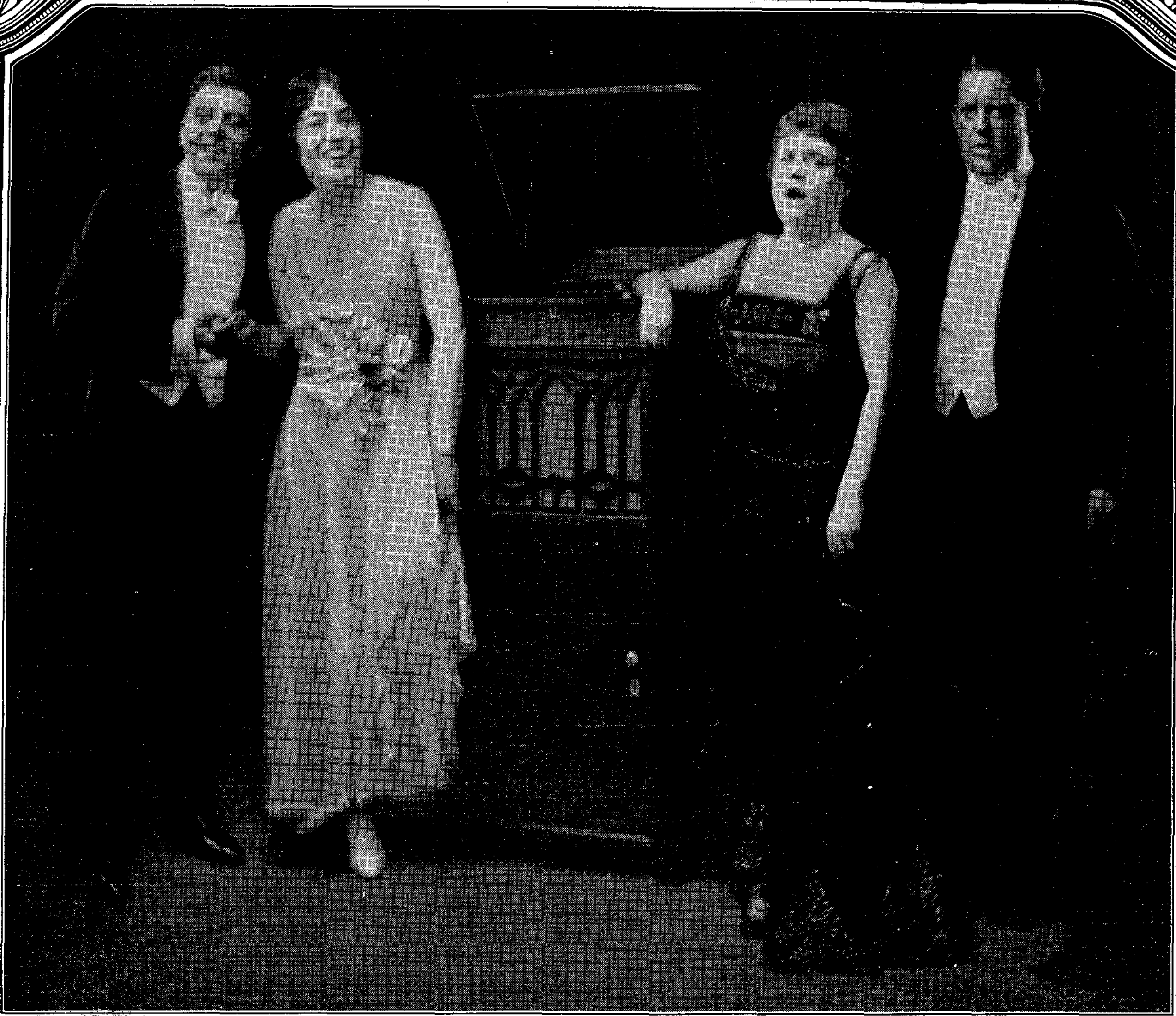
The result shows in the flavor. There are no small grains, starved and insipid, to lessen your delight.

Yet this exquisite grade—which leads all the world over—costs you no extra price.

Use Quaker Oats in bread and muffins, in cookies and in pancakes. Use it to thicken soups. It adds flavor and nutrition, and it cuts your table cost.

12c and 30c per package in United States and Canada, except in Far West and South where high freights may prohibit

(1668)



The Quartet from Rigoletto

Ciccolini, Alcock, Verlet and Middleton have sung this world-famed number for the New Edison in a way that will stir your emotions to the uttermost depths. The New Edison Re-Creates their performance with absolute realism. The acid test of direct comparison between their living voices and their Re-Created voices has proved this to be true. The illustration is from an actual photograph of this test. Only the New Edison can sustain such a test.

The NEW EDISON

"The Phonograph with a Soul"

Visit the Edison Dealer in your vicinity and ask him to let you hear the Quartet from Rigoletto. Write us for the brochure, "Music's Re-Creation," and a complimentary copy of the new musical magazine, "Along Broadway."

THOMAS A. EDISON, INC., ORANGE, N. J.

forget for the moment that there is a Frenchman in the world. So swaggeringly do the Americans carry themselves that it is natural. Girls, continue to exchange French words for American! Say to our new allies what lies in your hearts. Smile. Never look at us. It is enough that we can look at you."

In the same column appears this paragraph:

"The Americans smoke pipes or roll cigarets, sometimes with one hand. They offer us a tobacco mild as honey; our tobacco sets them coughing amusingly, except only our Maryland."

In another paragraph a story is told that is strictly "on" one of the Americans. Some of the Chasseurs were drinking beer in a café when an American entered loaded down with cigarets, cakes, and chocolate. The writer in *The Sun* quoting from *Le Diable au Cor* says:

"He distributes fraternally his little gifts among his new comrades, crying, 'Souvenir, my old fellows!'"

Then he perceives an old soldier in a corner whom he has neglected. His stock is exhausted. He scratches his head, then, with an inspiration, offers one of the big centime pieces which an American soldier always considers especially valuable, tho they are worth actually two cents. The old soldier smiles and, returning the coin, offers a beer.

"He was the assistant quartermaster of the division!" the article ends dryly.

Elsewhere the journal contains an anecdote that is a prophecy especially interesting to those at home now, when the National Guard and the National Army have begun training.

A corporal of the battalion shows a newspaper article to an American soldier. It concerns a speech by some *Boche* politician speaking contemptuously of the American Army as negligible.

"Our Army," says the Sammy, "is small, just like the little lion cub that we brought with us as our mascot, but the lion will grow. The American Army will grow too, and then the *Boche* won't laugh."

And here are some stanzas from a poem printed in English and welcoming the Americans to share in future victories:

Hail, comrades! When you march along,
You of the great inheritance,
We seem to hear another song
Arising from the fields of France:
The music of our fathers' feet
Who followed Lafayette's high trail,
When liberty was in retreat.
Good comrades, hail!

Hail, comrades! From the ships see
More than great armies disembark.
Yes, dancing eyes where chivalry
Has lit the grand, undying spark.
And that same star has guided you
Which saw those eager Frenchmen sail
From this old world into the new.
Good comrades, hail!

Hail, comrades! That gay flag of yours
And our flag are as lighthouse-beams,
A lighthouse that for ay endures
And leads the wanderer to his dreams;
And on the lighthouse wall are writ
The words that say we shall prevail.
Lo! righteousness shall not submit.
Good comrades, hail!

Hail, comrades! When at last appears
The dawn of triumph in the sky,
Then you that now a hundred years
And forty had us for ally,
You shall in this, a sacred place
From which you made the *Boche* turn tail,
Receive our brotherly embrace.
Good comrades, hail!

Tommy Atkins misses the music-halls of London. But there appears to be much professional and amateur talent in the trenches which is called upon to supply entertainment. A writer in the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* says:

You can give excellent one-man shows in a trench, and there are hundreds of soldiers among whose treasured possessions is a Harry Tate mustache. Slipt on in the intervals of firing, and waggled strenuously to an accompaniment of motor-car patter, this mustache makes an always popular one-man turn. Harry Tate and Charlie Chaplin are the two most imitated men in the trenches to-day.

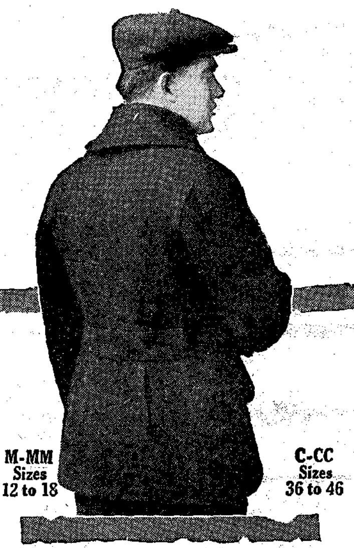
The theater movement has certainly grown to amazing dimensions among the boys at the front. For a time such one-man turns as I have mentioned sufficed well enough. Then Tommy Atkins' vaulting ambition led him to turn up temporary playhouses and concert-halls—a job for which this training has well qualified him; indeed, he makes an ideal stage carpenter. You've no idea what he can do with a barn, or a Y. M. C. A. hut, or an innyard. You've no idea what excellent footlights can be made of candle-stumps stuck on old bully-beef cans. You've no idea what effective limes can be made of acetylene motor-lamps. You've no idea what a magnificent curtain can be made out of a tarpaulin, what a harmonious orchestra out of a dozen mouth-organs. But Tommy has. He's seen it done—and done it.

The result of this passion for the drama is that out of chaos has come organization. Back of the Flanders trenches you may now find quite a number of temporary-permanent, excellently equipped theaters, which are known as division theaters. Here entertainments are regularly given for the benefit of the troops enjoying their well-earned period of respite. There is a charge for admission, because theaters can not be run for nothing, as any New York or London manager will tell you; but the prices are low, being as a general rule 50 centimes, or 10 cents, for officers, and 10 centimes, or 2 cents, for N. C. O.s and men.

And in these theaters the soldiers, many of whom were professional actors in the days of peace, perform really good plays. Their aim is to be as West English as possible. Thus, they not only give knockabout pantomimes, such as "Robinson Crusoe" and "The Babes in the Wood," but fashionable farces, "The Glad Eye" and "The Girl from Ciro" have been among the latest—and even classics, among which may be mentioned "The Critic" and "The School for Scandal."

Not infrequently a piece will be staged for a "run." This was the case not long ago with "The Babes in the Wood," a first-class show, supervised by professionals in khaki, and produced in a building of sufficient size to seat several hundred soldiers, cheerily illuminated with oil-lamps and decorated with garlands. Every actor and mechanic was a soldier, and the principal girl, who was also the principal bill-poster, made a tremendous hit until she began to sing in an unexpectedly robust manner.

Daily performances were given at 6 P.M., and the opening of the early doors



A "Patrick" For You and Dad

A "Patrick" is a manly coat for boys and one they all like because it is the coat worn by hunters, trappers and woodsmen. It is warm as can be and doesn't get in the way. It stops at the knee and leaves you leg free. Your dad will like one for motoring or walking, for hunting or skating.

Patrick
DULUTH
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
WOOL PRODUCTS

Bigger-Than-Weather

include "patricks" (Mackinaws), great patricks (long coats), Blankets, Robes, Sweaters, Caps and Socks. For sale at best stores. Write for the Patrick Book, showing styles and patterns.

PATRICK-DULUTH WOOLEN MILL
1110 Maple St. Duluth, Minn.

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

Making Country Life Comfortable

No country home comfort equals that of running water. Without it the country home is merely a country house.

And you need not be without this wonderful convenience in kitchen, bathroom, laundry, barn, garage, and for fire protection. No matter where you live there is a KEWANEE Water Supply System to fit your needs.

They are simple to operate; and thousands of users know the unfailing service of Kewanee quality.

Send for free bulletins on these Kewanee specialties:

Sewage Disposal Systems
Electric Light Plants
Water Supply Systems

Kewanee Private Utilities Co.
(Formerly Kewanee Water Supply Co.)
404 So. Franklin Street
Kewanee, Ill.

KEWANEE
PRIVATE UTILITIES CO.

The Instant Summons

"Instant, through copse and heath, arose
Bonnets and spears and bended bows;

* * * * *

As if the yawning hill to heaven
A subterranean host had given."

The whistled summons of Roderick Dhu, the hero of Scott's "Lady of the Lake," caused his Highland warriors literally to spring from the earth. Ere the echo died away, from behind bush and rock emerged the loyal and ready clansmen. In armed silence they awaited their chieftain's bidding and typified his might.

Today the Commander-in-Chief of our nation's armed forces and the resources behind them, can, by lifting the telephone receiver, instantaneously set in motion all the vast machinery of warfare, munitions, transportation and food conservation.

Like the Scottish mountaineers, the American people must stand in loyal readiness to perform any service in furtherance of the nation's high aim. Such a spirit of co-operation and sacrificing of individual interests can alone make certain the accomplishment of the great task to which our country is committed.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

HELP PUT THIS BOOK IN EVERY SOLDIER'S KIT

This volume is the authorized and most popular dictionary on the Western front in France, and it is in the hands of thousands and thousands of Canadian, Australian and British soldiers. Contains 8,000 more words than any other similar dictionary.

ALREADY many individuals, fraternal organizations, church societies, etc., are presenting their local soldier boys with this handy book. If you know a soldier, give him one. It will help him out of many trying difficulties. If you are a member of an organization, tell them in meeting that here is a glorious way for those who can't go to "do their bit." Every man in the Army, Navy, or any other branch of the war service, should have a French vocabulary. He will need it constantly when he is actually engaged in the war and comes into daily contact with the French people. It will help him to understand his allies better and it will add immensely to his personal comfort, convenience and pleasure while he is in France. There is no better book on the market for this purpose than the

French-English POCKET-SIZED DICTIONARY English-French

Bound in flexible red leather

This handy little volume weighs only a few ounces and yet it contains 28,000 words defined, the French translations of over 14,000 English words and the English meanings of the same number of French words. Contains also tables of weights and measures, menu terms, money values in French, English and American currency and a wealth of other information needed by the American in France. This is just the book to help you in conversation with your French comrades. *Handy pocket size for odd-moment study or* quick reference. 576 pp., bound in handsome and durable flexible red leather.

Full Red Flexible Leather. Postpaid for $1.00. Double Thumb-Notch Indexed, 35c. extra.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-60 Fourth Avenue, New York

always found a cue of enthusiastic Tommies, many of whom had been in the trenches that very afternoon, eager to pack into the seats allotted to them. Such importance was attached to these shows that the whole company was released entirely from military duties for the term of the "run."

Sometimes such shows are given literally under the fire of the enemy. At one entertainment the piano was actually wrecked by a direct shot, while on another memorable night, when a concert was in progress, the gas alarm was suddenly given in the middle of the program. Refusing to be balked of their amusement, however, the battalion officer gave prompt orders to their men to hasten to their billets, get their helmets and return with an extra supply for the performers. This was speedily accomplished, and the performance continued in a fashion not unreminiscent of Drake's famous game of bowls.

Variety shows are always popular. One of the most successful of these was organized by a party calling themselves the Leadswingers, who put on an evening bill of ten turns, including a one-act play, which they gave at convenient intervals. The program was always a model of military humor, even down to the advertisements, one of which announced an egg-proof fire curtain, while another bespoke the charms of a chewing gum—"Gobbling Glue"—which "hermetically seals the jaws and renders conversation abso imposs."

There was also a note to the effect that 3-ton lorries would be admitted to the "hall" three hours after the playing of the overture.

One of the most interesting programs, which has found its way to "Blighty," tells of a *revue* given at the front by the "High-Tension Entertainers," and which is printed from a machine that duplicates handwriting, while the front page actually attains the dignity of two colors.

This particular *revue* was one of the most ambitious ventures on which the "Tommies" have embarked. It consisted of two scenes, with fifteen songs, four combined choruses, and three duets, with classic dances sandwiched in to complete the program. In the printed list of numbers the titles were given in French as well as English.

The "movie" is not forgotten. Each military base has its "picture palace," some of which are large enough to accommodate 1,500 persons. *The Globe-Democrat* says:

Finally one word about the navy. Jack-tars, too, get up their concerts and their dramatic performances, and an expert critic has declared that for the playing of *ingénues* the naval officer is unsurpassable.

There is, too, afloat a special theater ship, fitted up in professional style with a stage, scenery, stock company of actors, and special repertoire of plays, which is probably the most popular theater in the world just now. This theater ship has a roving commission to visit various British men-of-war, where life is so monotonous, and Jack-tar is never more delighted than when this ship draws alongside his own vessel, with the announcement that a performance of such-and-such a play will be given.

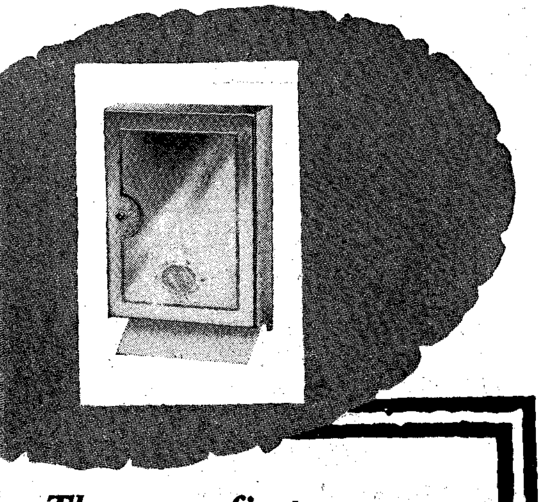
GHOSTS OF THE WHEAT PIT

FRANTIC cries no longer echo through the Chicago wheat pit, where for sixty years wild-eyed, shouting men have made the lofty ceilings resound with the weird yells of frenzied traders. It is now given up to the quiet marketing of corn and oats. Speculative trading in wheat is over for the duration of the war, and some members even predict that it will never be revived, but at this one can almost hear the shade of "Old Hutch" chuckle.

The "pit" has been the scene of many corners and many panics when struggling crowds of brokers have fought each other in their mad efforts to buy or sell. The Philadelphia *Press* recalls some of the men who have won or lost fortunes "playing the wheat game":

> The "bulls" and "bears" in the wheat market made their appearance along about 1870. Occasional "corners" were run in the various commodities, but the most sensational, and certainly the most disastrous, wheat corner in the history of the board occurred in 1887. It was engineered by E. L. Harper, vice-president of the Fidelity National Bank, of Cincinnati. Harper was the head and front of a syndicate, said to have been made up of men closely identified with Standard Oil interests. The vice-president of the Fidelity National Bank had been a sewing-machine agent before he became a banker. Having found favor with certain Cincinnati brokers, they put him into the bank which occupied the most imposing building in the city.
>
> A year or two before Harper had put through a small deal in wheat and had cleaned up some money, and now with the gold in the coffers of the bank to back him, he decided to corner the wheat market and make a big winning. Instructing his Chicago brokers to buy wheat, the Cincinnati banker soon accumulated 30,000,000 bushels. The following January Nat Jones and Norman B. Ream raided the wheat market and Harper and his allies sold 15,000,000 bushels. But quietly and through various brokers the Harper faction began to buy wheat again and soon they owned 45,000,000 bushels, his selling of the 15,000,000 bushels having served to lower the price.
>
> In June wheat from all over the country began to pour into Chicago. Harper had to buy it, but his supply of money seemed almost inexhaustible. The price of wheat at the start was 76 cents a bushel and had been run up to 96 cents. Finally the Cincinnati banker thought he had the wheat market where he wanted it, and was prepared to dictate terms to the "shorts," but just at that time the Board of Trade unexpectedly increased the number of its warehouses and Harper found himself facing failure. His elevators and storehouses were full of wheat and he could buy no more.
>
> Another specter also had arisen. It took the form of an investigation by the Controller of the Currency into the affairs of Harper's bank. The bottom had fallen out of the market and Harper was doomed. Wheat continued to pour into the market, and within a few hours his

THE MUNSEY BUILDING, FAYETTE AND CALVERT STS., BALTIMORE, MD.



The very first essential in office building equipment, these days, is sanitation

Efficient building managers are taking every precaution to protect the health of tenants by installing the most efficient toilet room fixtures.

THE ONLIWON HYGIENE

not only excels in sanitation features but has saved from 50 to 75 per cent in operating costs for many a building owner—that's why more than 500,000 ONLIWON toilet room cabinets are now in use in the better buildings of the U. S. A.

ONLIWON System is the improved toilet paper served from a sanitary cabinet—chemically treated soft, firm sheets, so interfolded that the ONLIWON cabinet serves them to you, two at a time, untouched and uncontaminated, from an attractive nickeled or porcelain fixture.

ONLIWON is the sanitary system that will complete the hygienic equipment in your own toilet room. The nickeled fixture illustrated will harmonize with your other fixtures and the installation costs but a trifle.

Nickel-plated cabinets $1.00—porcelain cabinets $1.50. Eight 1000-sheet packages cost $1.35, or sixteen 1000-sheet packages $2.70.

INTRODUCTORY OFFER

If your druggist does not sell ONLIWON System, send us his name and we will send you prepaid eight 1000-sheet packages of paper and your choice of a handsome nickel-plated or porcelain ONLIWON cabinet for $1.85, or sixteen 1000-sheet packages of paper and cabinet for $3.20.

A. P. W. Paper Co., Dept. 10, Albany, N. Y.

Makers of ONLIWON Paper Towels
and ONLIWON Towel Cabinets.

100 Years of Vital History

The World's Greatest Story of the World's Most Critical Period

Nearly a century of vital history fills the interval between Napoleon's fall and the maturing of the Franco-Russo-English understanding. It was a century of national upheavals and international readjustments which had so important a bearing upon the alliance of the powers for the present war. A knowledge of the events of this period and the men who controlled them is indispensable to the man or woman, boy or girl, who would understand the attitudes and motives of the nations to-day. This great story of the world's evolution is completely, fascinatingly, authoritatively told in one, big, fine, inexpensive volume,

A HISTORY of the MODERN WORLD

By Oscar Browning, M.A.

One of the world's greatest historical authorities

It describes the world's dominant figures of the last hundred years and what they accomplished—Lincoln, Bismarck, Edward VII, scores of others. It tells of our Civil War; the evolution of the German Empire; the birth of the French Republic; the beginning of the Triple Alliance which Italy repudiated in 1914; the Boer War; the Russo-Japanese War, and all the other significant political and military events of this period. It is a gripping story of a new world in the making. Get it and read it. History and Biography give the greatest education.

New, inexpensive, one-volume edition. 1000 pages, cloth bound, $3.00; by mail, $3.20.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY **354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City**

corner was smashed to smithereens. June wheat fell to 68 cents and frenzy swept the pit. Twenty-three firms suspended on that day, the Fidelity Bank collapsed, and thousands of depositors lost their savings. Harper was arrested, indicted, and convicted for misappropriating the bank's funds. He served ten years in the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus.

One of the most picturesque figures in the "pit" was B. P. Hutchinson, commonly known as "Old Hutch." He played the game not so much for the profit as for the excitement of the hazard. He made and lost millions, but finally died in poverty. *The Press* recalls the sensational deal of 1888:

Along in August, 1888, it was rumored on the floor of the board that the veteran trader, Benjamin P. Hutchinson, more familiarly known as "Old Hutch," was short on wheat to a considerable extent. But when "Hutch" began to buy wheat in million-bushel lots until he had in his elevators far more than he was believed to have been short, the wheat pit began to grow uneasy. There was no telling what "Old Hutch" might do. However, the veteran trader had frequently held his rivals in the hollow of his hand, as it were, and on each occasion he let them escape. But this time "Old Hutch" had planned a different *finale*. Certain of his associates had tried to pinch him in the early stages of the deal while he was short, and he decided that if there was any pinching to be done he would demonstrate to the financial world that he was probably the greatest living expert at that game.

Therefore it was not long before "Hutch" found that those men were placed in the same predicament in which they previously had placed him, and he decided to squeeze them. The price of wheat was jumping daily from 10 to 25 cents, and the railroads were employing every available car to rush the grain to Chicago. Special trains were prest into service to bring the grain from Duluth, Minneapolis, and other points in the Northwest to Chicago.

But the fates seemed to play into the hands of the veteran trader. Settling day was at hand, and, altho there was plenty of wheat in the country, much of it did not reach Chicago in time and "Old Hutch" was victorious. The deal was closed, the corner ended, and he succeeded in squeezing those who previously had squeezed him, and incidentally he came out a million dollars ahead.

James R. Keene was another spectacular figure in the "pit." In 1879 he made a desperate effort to "corner" all the wheat in the world. His failure to control the market cost him in the neighborhood of $3,000,000. *The Press* says:

Keene came from California, where in the early days he had practised law and dabbled in journalism. Afterward he became a broker, and, making a little money in mining stock, he came East, planning to go to Europe, but the New York Stock Exchange proved too alluring and he plunged into speculation. Within a few years Keene cleaned up about $3,000,000, and it was then that he formed a powerful grain-buying syndicate, his fortune increasing until he had to his credit something like $10,000,000.

Keene then turned his attention to the wheat market. As the head and front of an Eastern syndicate, he directed his brokers in Chicago to buy wheat. Before long he had in his possession more than 16,000,000 bushels, but still the grain poured into Chicago. Finally, in desperation the Keene syndicate tried to market its wheat which had been selling as high as $1.32, but immediately there was a slump to 86 cents. The Keene wheat-bubble broke, the corner collapsed, and it took years for the wizard to recover.

The mighty task of cornering the wheat-market also proved too much for "Joe" Leiter, who sought to accomplish that feat in 1898. Mr. Leiter had great faith in the July crop and accordingly bought up millions of bushels. Wheat advanced in price from $1 to $1.25, but the Spanish-American War came on and knocked out Mr. Leiter's calculations. He began to sell and prices tumbled, with the result that he is said to have lost more than $10,000,000.

"Joe," however, is reported to have made all this back during the present year. Mr. Leiter is said to have gone into the market in August, 1916, when May wheat sold around $1.37. Last May he sold out at $3.15. He sold, it was stated, because of the tip that the Government would step in and take control of the wheat market.

Jesse Livermore, who fell afoul of James A. Patten several years ago and was cleaned out, also "came back" during the recent advance in wheat prices. Livermore and Patten were engineering a corn deal a few years ago. Patten, according to Livermore, "double-crossed" him and he went broke with a crash. After this crash Patten is quoted as admitting that he sold Livermore out. "If I hadn't," said Patten, "he would have done the same thing to me."

Livermore is reputed to have made $2,000,000 in wheat this year, selling out a big line of long wheat last May when the price was over the $3 mark.

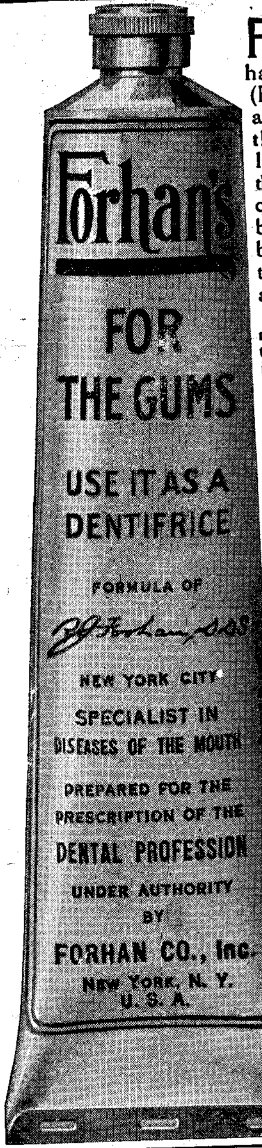
Mr. Patten has participated in several corners. His hobby, however, is the corn market and he has cleaned up millions trading in that commodity. He was caught for $5,000,000 in a wheat deal on one occasion, but he got it all back in a corner in corn later on.

Patten's opponent in the wheat deal was J. Ogden Armour, and it appears that the former had gathered a lot of misleading information from his correspondents all over the world. These led him to believe that the wheat crop was going to be short, and he loaded up with millions of bushels. Prices began to soar, and it appeared that Patten had the market in his grip. But, says *The Press:*

J. Ogden Armour, with the canniness that made his father, P. D. Armour, so much feared in the pit, was convinced that it was going to be a big year for wheat. Secretly he dispatched a crop expert from Chicago to Argentina to investigate conditions. The expert found on his arrival one single shipment of over 5,000,000 bushels being sent to Europe, the largest of any season. This fact was cabled back to Armour. He needed no further advices, and, rushing into the pit dumped wheat upon Patten until the latter was nearly smothered under the avalanche.

The market broke five cents in one day,

Receding gums mean a flattened mouth


Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS
USE IT AS A DENTIFRICE
FORMULA OF
R. J. Forhan, D.D.S.
NEW YORK CITY
SPECIALIST IN DISEASES OF THE MOUTH
PREPARED FOR THE PRESCRIPTION OF THE DENTAL PROFESSION
UNDER AUTHORITY BY
FORHAN CO., Inc.
NEW YORK, N. Y. U. S. A.

FOUR out of five people over forty have Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease)—and many under this age. So their lips are flat, and their mouths age quickly. Their breath is anything but sweet. Their teeth are both loose and unsound.

How can you recognize Pyorrhea symptoms? Gum tenderness is the forerunner of Pyorrhea. Bleeding gums indicate Pyorrhea. Loosening teeth indicate Pyorrhea.

At tooth-brush time use Forhan's which positively prevents Pyorrhea — if used in time and used consistently. First it brings prompt relief to gum tenderness or gum bleeding. Then it hardens gums and makes them firm, healthy defenses against a seepage of organic disease germs into the system.

And in preventing gum-shrinkage Forhan's prevents tooth looseness and tooth-base decay. Ordinary tooth pastes do not control the causes of these ills. Forhan's not only is extremely effective as a gum normalizer but in addition is a scientific tooth cleanser, too. It is cool, antiseptic, pleasant.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

At All Druggists

FORHAN CO.
196 6th Ave., N.Y.

Send for Trial Tube Free

Hide the Ugly Wires

Picture hanging is a pleasure when you use the world-famous

Moore Push-Pins

Glass Heads, Steel Points.

Moore Push-less Hangers, *the Hanger with a Twist,* for framed pictures, mirrors, etc.

10c At Stationery, Hardware, Drug and Photo Supply stores. In Canada 13c. Samples and Booklet free. Write Dept. 33.

MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gummed Labels

QUALITY FIRST

Fenton labels "stay stuck" and they are tough. Every one of them perfect—no matter how complicated the design. Made by the largest exclusive gummed label manufacturer in the world. Estimates and prices on request.

FENTON LABEL CO.
9th and Thompson Sts., Phila., Pa.

Easy to Be Rid of Rats

Simply crumble a Rat-Bis-Kit about the house and the thing is done.

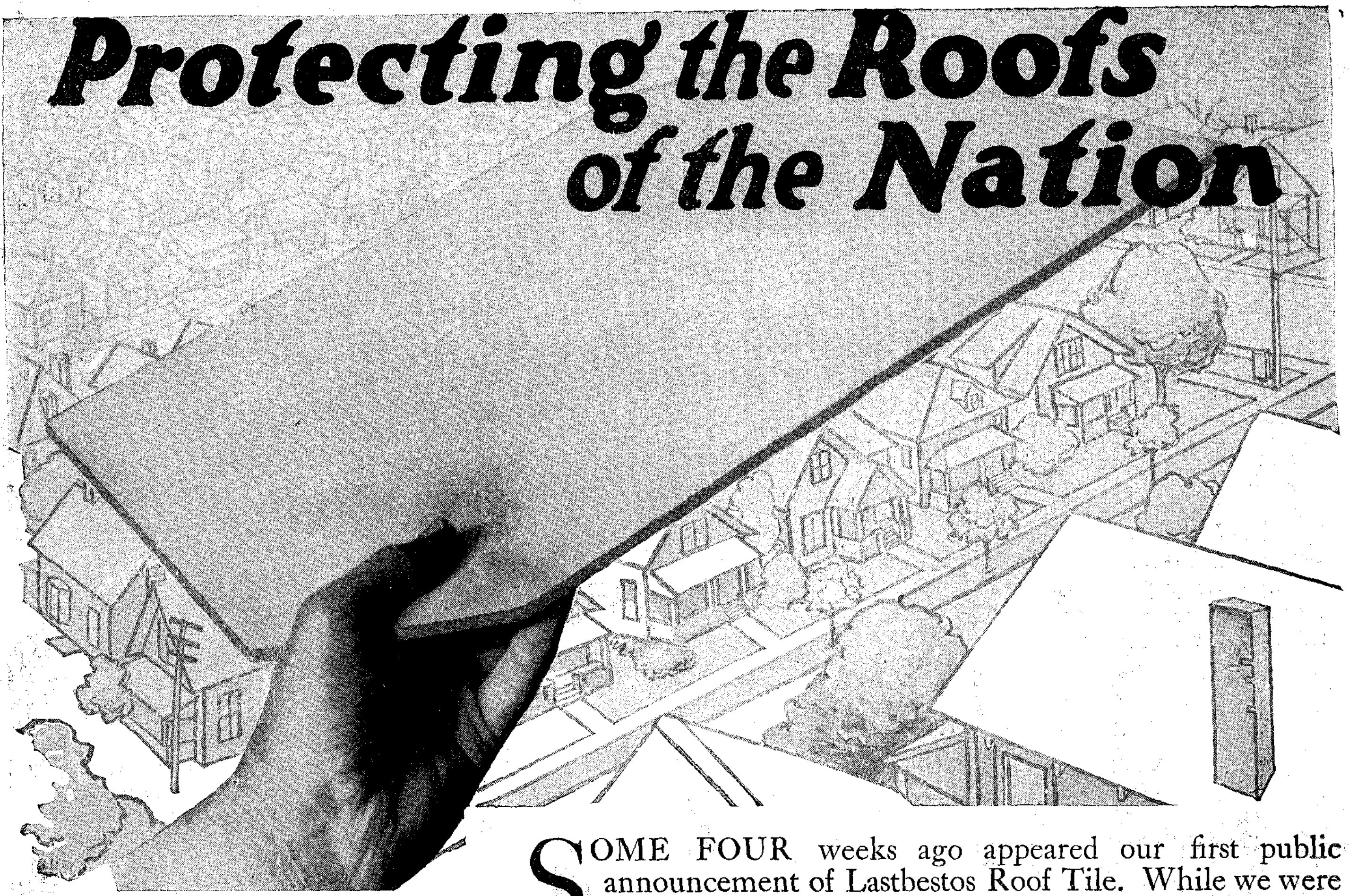
Rat-Bis-Kit

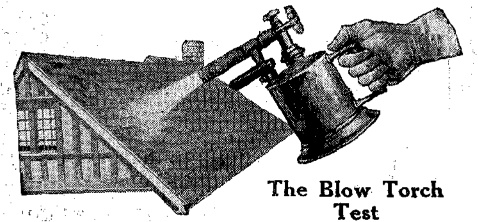
Attracts rats as sugar does flies. They seek it—eat it—and die outdoors. Cleanest and surest way known. Doesn't harm house pets. At druggists and general stores—15c and 25c.

The Rat Biscuit Co.
Springfield, O.
U. S. A.

Kill roaches, water bugs, etc., with Rat-Bis-Kit paste. In tubes 25c.

Protecting the Roofs of the Nation

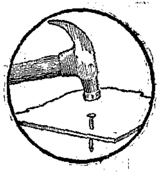




The Blow Torch Test

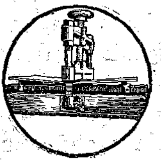
This is the test which definitely and scientifically determines whether a roofing is absolutely fireproof. Lastbestos Roof Tile are guaranteed to stand this test—the white-heat flame from a blow torch.

Won't Crack Nor Split



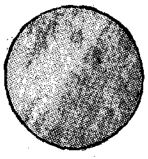
Because of the extreme toughness and non-brittle characteristics of Lastbestos you can drive nails through it without the sign of a crack or a split. The nail goes through clean and firm, the cohesive character of the material causing it to cling tightly in place.

Elasticity



While Lastbestos is absolutely firm and unusually strong, it has sufficient elasticity to permit bending under pressure, and in this respect it might be compared to an exceptionally hard slab of rubber. This is most important in winter time, when moisture is likely to collect underneath and freeze. The expansion caused by freezing has no ill effect on Lastbestos, since its resilience causes it to go back in place.

Solidity



This small photographic section of Lastbestos (magnified 80 times) shows the perfectly homogeneous and cohesive character of the material after being welded together by tons of pressure by our special machinery. This density and absolute solidity is positive insurance against scaling, checking, peeling, or general disintegration.

Light Weight

Being lighter in weight than any other refractory roofing, Lastbestos effects considerable economy in the roof framing. This means much both to the builder and to the owner. It means both construction economy and also a considerable saving in freight.

Non-Conductor

Lastbestos has a very low conductivity of heat or cold. This is an especially important point in residence construction, as the rooms directly under the roof will be much warmer in winter and much cooler in summer where Lastbestos Roof Tile is used.

SOME FOUR weeks ago appeared our first public announcement of Lastbestos Roof Tile. While we were expecting a considerable interest in this new product, we were not prepared for the avalanche of letters that were received. Hundreds of inquiries came pouring in *every day*—from owners of buildings, contractors, dealers, architects—all showing intense interest in a roofing material which actually stands "The Blow Torch Test," and which, at the same time, embodies all other necessary requirements.

This wide-spread interest is gratifying indeed. It has verified our opinion that America is truly willing to conserve—that intelligent citizens of every calling are anxious to do away with the menace of inflammable roofs.

We prophesy that within six months Lastbestos Roof Tile will be playing a noteworthy part in protecting the roofs of the nation, will be demanded by a big percentage of prospective builders, specified by prominent architects, and sold by leading building supply dealers.

Special To Dealers:

We would like to hear from all Building Supply Dealers who might be interested in an exclusive agency for Lastbestos Roof Tile.

The Trus-Con Laboratories

336 Trus-Con Building **Detroit, Michigan**

Lastbestos Roof Tile

THE TRUS-CON LABORATORIES

Keep Your House Warmer and the Coal Bill Smaller

KNOW the satisfaction of perfect heat control—each room regulated just as you wish. Every pound of coal fully utilized—*no waste* up the chimney. The most advanced method for houses new or old is the

"Richardson"

VAPOR-VACUUM-PRESSURE
HEATING SYSTEM

No radiator leaks, hissing air valves, frozen pipes. No cold rooms when thermometer drops, no overheating in mild weather. Heats up quicker than steam or hot water. Slight turn of "Richardson" valve controls radiator. *Valve at top*—no bending over to reach it.

The "Richardson" System is backed by 80 years of experience in solving heating problems. Can be used with any good boiler—old heating plants easily made over to the "Richardson" System with but slight changes. In use in thousands of homes and buildings.

"Richardson" Boiler

Ask your Architect or Dealer or write us for catalog.

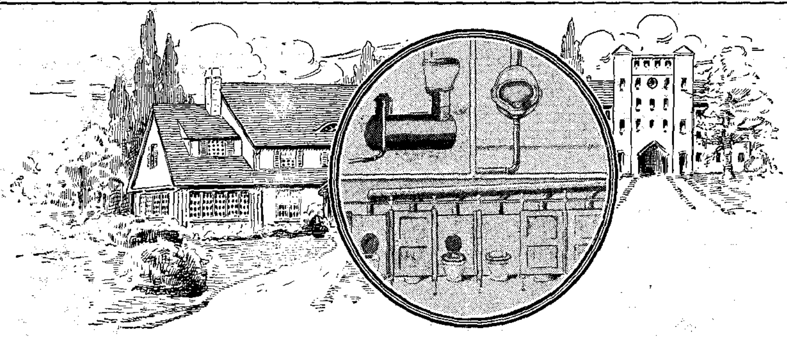
RICHARDSON & BOYNTON CO.
31 W. 31st Street, New York City

BOSTON 17 Farnsworth St. PROVIDENCE Indus. Trust Bldg. PHILADELPHIA 1342 Arch St. CHICAGO 171 W. Lake St.

Manufacturers of "PERFECT" Fresh Air Heaters and Ranges, and "RICHARDSON" Steam and Hot Water Boilers.
Established 1837

Richardson & Boynton Co. Richardson Trade Mark

Laundry Water Heater "Perfect" Coal and Gas Range "Perfect" Fresh Air Heater



The Great Essential in the Rural Home and School

is the comfort, convenience and sanitation of indoor toilets. Your health and the health of your children demand that modern toilet facilities be installed and now—before winter weather sets in—is the best time to make the installation.

Kaustine WATERLESS TOILET SYSTEMS

Kaustine Systems are complete in themselves—require neither water nor sewer connection—are simple and inexpensive. Single unit installations are available for homes or multiple-units for schools and our experts are ready to advise as to the best treatment of your particular problems.

The Kaustine System always gives satisfaction. It has stood the test and bears the endorsement of health and educational authorities everywhere. Thousands of homes, schools, churches, factories, etc., are now Kaustine Equipped.

Sanitary Toilet Equipment in your home or school is a vital matter. Write for our interesting and instructive literature.

KAUSTINE CO., Inc., Dept. 1149, Buffalo, New York
Also 858 Dupont St. West, Toronto, Ont. 467 Sixth St., Oakland, Cal. Greenville, S. C.

and every cent meant a loss of $500,000 to Patten. His corner smashed, his utmost energies were directed to saving what he could out of the wreck, but Armour hung on until Patten was forced to close out at almost any figure. That deal is said to have cost him $5,000,000.

Patten was always relentless with the "Big Fellows" who were relentless with him, but many a small trader has been rescued from disaster through his generosity. Once during the close of one of Patten's corn squeezes, an ashen-faced man, with perspiration streaming down his face, staggered out of the pit.

"I'm done for, Jim," he gasped. "Every cent gone. They cleaned me out."

"Why, man," said Patten, "what right have you to be in the grain pits? You're too small a dealer to be in a place like this. Say, how much have you lost?"

"I'm in $25,000. Everything gone in a moment."

"Well, go home and rest up. Come around in the morning and I'll take up your accounts."

"That's a funny sort of a man to be engineering a big corner," said a spectator close by. "He doesn't seem to mind giving it back so long as he has the fun of getting it."

They say around the Board of Trade that Patten doesn't give a rap for money. That's why he wears $25 suits and tells funny stories. Patten likes friends. He doesn't care whether they have a quarter or a million, so long as they are honest, sociable, and full of good, clean fun.

In his career of twenty years on the board Patten is reputed to have cleaned up $12,000,000.

Many of Chicago's rich men got their start in the "pit" by dabbling in wheat. Stories are plentiful of clerks, bookkeepers, messengers, and telegraph operators who "climbed aboard with a shoe-string" and cashed in for handsome fortunes at the top of the market. But there is another and a darker side, for there have been more failures than successes among small business men who have frequently lost their all in an effort to coax riches out of wheat, and many suicides can be traced to the "pit."

The history of this Chicago institution is interesting. It was organized in 1848, when the population of the city was only 30,000, and its meetings were held in a loft over a flour-store at Clark and South Water Streets where the rental was $110 a year. To-day—

A seat on the Board of Trade sells for around $5,000, but at the time the institution was founded there were no such fancy prices charged for the privilege of buying and selling in the "pit." The directors figured that a fee of $5 a year from each member would net the institution a tidy sum. Along in the early 50s, however, came the startling disclosure that there was a deficit in the treasury of $146.20 and a remedy was promptly applied. The board was reorganized, the dues were raised to $8 a year, the funds thus raised clearing off the debts of the old board, which thereupon died an honest death, bequeathing its good name, good intentions, and office furniture to the new organization.

In April, 1853, there were enrolled on

the membership list fifty-three names. Grain was hauled to the city by farmers and was unloaded in the streets, where it was bid in by members of the board, the day's quotations being posted on a bulletin-board. But for some reason or other along about this period of the board's history many of the members absented themselves from the daily meetings.

In order to induce the members to attend the sessions of the board President George A. Gibbs suggested that the secretary be directed to provide a daily supply of crackers, cheese, and ale as "free lunch" for the members. This plan was adopted, and from that time on the members flocked to the meetings and partook of the lunch. The "free lunch," however, attracted "dead-heads," and an official "bouncer" was appointed with instructions to "show out" any suspicious-looking lunchers. The "free lunch" was discontinued for the reason that the "bouncer" had unceremoniously thrown out several members of the board.

Following the "free-lunch" period the board flourished, becoming more and more a powerful factor in the financial world, and in 1885 the present building was erected.

IN THE TRAINING TRENCHES

"WE can't give 'em too much. They eat it up eight hours a day and ask for more. They're keen as mustard."

This very American comment was spoken by an enthusiastic English drill-sergeant who was putting Uncle Sam's boys through their paces in trench-work at one of the training-camps of the United States Expeditionary Force "somewhere in France." They had just gone over the top in a spirited rush and cleaned up an imaginary enemy in the captured trench.

The Paris correspondent of Reuter's recently visited one of the camps, and he tells this story, which is printed in the New York *Times:*

> I asked an English drill-sergeant, who had just given a bunch of sixteen American subalterns a breathing spell after some particularly strenuous exercises, what he thought of his charges.
>
> "What do I think of these 'ere young gentlemen, sir? Why, sir, we've just had 'em in six days, and look at 'em! They're training on beautiful.
>
> "The best thing about 'em, sir," he went on with professional pride, "is that they're as keen as mustard. We can't give 'em too much. They eat it up. At it eight hours a day and ask for more, and you could see for yourself, sir, 'ow we made 'em 'ustle. Just lettin' 'em see, sir, 'ow we do it in our little army."
>
> After luncheon with the division commander, a simple but ample meal, with a water washdown—as I am told it is in every mess—he invited me to come with him "to see how your English sergeant-major takes my aid over there and the rest of the school of officers and makes them run around."
>
> "Yes," said an alert young officer, "come see me sweat. The drill we get has baseball skinned at the post as an exercise, but it is great stuff."
>
> We stood later on a smiling hillside while

Building in the Steel District

Ten important companies in Pittsburgh and vicinity have retained **Stone & Webster** to build new shops, factories, industrial plants, warehouses, etc.:

Brier Hill Steel Company
Buckeye Coal Company
Buckeye Land Company
Carnegie Steel Company
General Fireproofing Company
Investment Land Company
The Republic Rubber Company
Sharon Steel Hoop Company
Union Switch and Signal Company
Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company

When expanding business demands new buildings, Stone & Webster clients find it unnecessary to divert any portion of their organization from productive work to the problems of new construction. We are prepared to handle everything from the preliminary design to the installation of machinery in the finished building—quickly and economically.

Before you Build send for "Building Construction," showing examples of work done.

STONE & WEBSTER

NEW YORK: 120 Broadway BOSTON: 147 Milk Street CHICAGO: First National Bank Building

Aux Armes! Vive La France!

If *you* are going, get this inexpensive guide. If your "pal" is going, if your son, your brother, or anyone near and dear to you, is off for the BIG ADVENTURE in France—give him this, the first thing he will need when he puts his foot on French soil. It is small in price, but it is the greatest of modern American quick-reference books on French. No matter how little one knows of French, it will show him how to talk to his new comrades in the every-day language of war-time France.

The Soldier's Service Dictionary

10,000 English, French, and Belgian Military and Conversational Words and Phrases

Edited by Frank H. Vizetelly, Litt.D., LL.D.

Managing Editor of Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary

Why and How It Will Help

This handy-sized, khaki-bound book is arranged in one alphabetical order—ready always for use *on the spot.* It shows how to say in French what you know how to express in English. Familiar phrases are given under their principal words. It explains how to pronounce French words, by the simplest system yet devised.

Every Branch of the Service will find words peculiar to its work and personnel (and the way to say them in French) included in this guide-book. All words of command are shown in English and French. In the same way it presents the technical terms and others used by the Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, Engineers, Signal Corps, Telegraph, Telephone, Wireless, Army Transport Branch, Ammunition Service, Medical Staff, Ambulance Corps, Nursing Service, the Navy, and the Aviation Corps. It explains many new and useful terms peculiar to the soldier's vernacular. It was projected especially for Officers and Soldiers of the American Army, who must grasp the rudiments of French conversation in a very limited time.

Bound in Weather-Proof Khaki Cloth. Price $1.00 net; With Quick-Reference, Thumb-Notch Index, $1.25. Postage 4c extra.

At All Bookstores, or FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

YOU WILL NOW SAVE $37.00

On This Colossal Work in 51 Royal Octavo Volumes

The Pulpit Commentary

FREE for 10 Days' Examination, Carriage Prepaid | With a Fine Old English Oak Bookcase **FREE**

For Minister or Layman

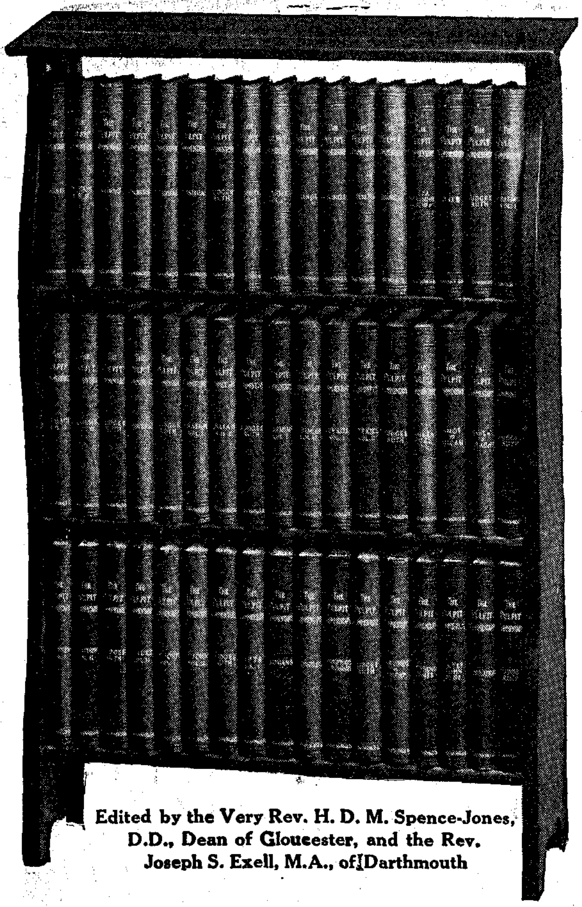
From the only remaining printers' plates, recently imported by Funk & Wagnalls Company, the

Final Pulpit Commentary Club

will be supplied with perfect sets of this great work, at

SPECIAL CLUB PRICE, $65.00

In Monthly Payments of Only $2.00



Edited by the Very Rev. H. D. M. Spence-Jones, D.D., Dean of Gloucester, and the Rev. Joseph S. Exell, M.A., of Darthmouth

The Last Reduction

The original English price was $175.00. There will be *no other*

Club Opportunity

When this Club is full the price of the work will be at least $102.00—perhaps more. When this final set of plates is worn out the

Work Can Never be Reproduced Because of its Enormous Cost

Used More Than Six Others

"I have six other sets of commentaries, some of them of more recent edition than the 'Pulpit,' but none more valuable; in fact, I turn to it more frequently than to all the others together."—*Rev. C. C. John*, United Brethren, Akron, O.

G. Frederick Wright, D.D., LL.D., Oberlin, Ohio: "The best investment for the cost which ordinary clergymen can make in the line of commentaries."

Nearly 25,000 Large Octavo Pages

The Best of All

"I have in my possession four different sets of commentaries, and I do not hesitate to say that 'The Pulpit Commentary' is the most nearly complete and best of all." *Rev. William Lloyd Crist*, Congregational, Terre Haute, Ind.

"To young ministers we say most emphatically, 'Sell all that you have, if need be, to get it.'"—*The Primitive Methodist.*

Nearly 100 Able Contributors

A Complete Armory of Scriptural Exposition and Homiletics For Every Man Who Would Keep Abreast with the World-Wide Bible Movements

IT GIVES an adequate command of criticism, of exegesis, and grammatical analysis, with sufficient historical and topographical allusions for all practical purposes. All difficult passages of the Bible, which are so often missed or glossed over, are here accurately and lucidly explained. A speaker who studies this work will gain that enlightenment of reasoning and assurance of delivery so necessary to the success of a sermon or address.

Final Pulpit Commentary Club Examination Form

Clip, Sign, and Mail On or Before November 20th, 1917

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
354-360 Fourth Ave., New York.

Gentlemen: I accept your offer of membership in the Final Pulpit Commentary Club, and hereby subscribe for one set of "The Pulpit Commentary" in 51 Royal Octavo Volumes, cloth-bound, to be delivered to me at once, carriage prepaid, for *FREE EXAMINATION*, with the Old English Oak Bookcase for which you will make no charge. If the books are satisfactory, I will within ten days after they are received remit the first payment upon them of $2.00, and thereafter I will each month make further payment of $2.00 until I shall have paid the Special Club Price of $65.00. If they are not satisfactory, I will notify you, and hold the books subject to your order, and I shall owe you nothing.

Name ....

Local Address ....
STREET AND NO. OR R. F. D.

Date .... *State* ....D. 10-20-17

The Great Works, Characteristics and Aims

SCHOLARLY INTRODUCTIONS TO SACRED BOOKS—Eminent authorities have contributed introductions which are not fragmentary outlines but scholarly discussions.

FULL AND ADEQUATE EXPOSITIONS—The expositions give textual criticism, revised translations, explanations, apologetics, references to ancient customs, contemporary history, natural history, geographical research, science, etc.

NEEDS OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS FULLY MET—Its expositions aim to meet every requirement of the Bible or theological student and to supply homiletic suggestions which shall offer the best assistance to the preacher.

EVERY HELP TO MAKE THE TEXT AVAILABLE—The Commentary aims to offer every conceivable help which could tend to elucidate the text of the entire Bible. Many new side-lights are thrown on familiar passages.

A WHOLE LIBRARY OF HOMILETIC LITERATURE—It furnishes a whole library in itself, giving the latest results of scholarly research and criticism, the ablest expositions of texts, and the most helpful sermonic outlines to be found in literature.

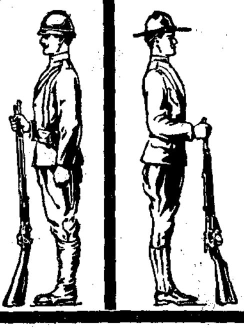
HELPFUL SERMON OUTLINES AND BRIEF HOMILIES—Comprehensive sermon outlines, embracing the salient points of the preceding exposition, are given, besides brief homilies from various contributors. These are specially to show different methods of treatment, and to bring into relief different aspects of the passages under consideration. The treatment is such that if the commentary is properly used the preacher's originality is not endangered.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs.
354-60 Fourth Ave. - - New York

New Books of Real Worth

THE SOLDIER'S SERVICE DICTIONARY

A Short Cut to French. By *Frank H. Vizetelly, Litt.D., LL.D.,* Managing Editor of Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary. 10,000 English and French military and conversational words and phrases, carefully pronounced by the simplest system yet devised. It will give you a quick knowledge of such French speech and grammar as is needed to make oneself easily understood within and without the war zone. Explains practically all terms used in every branch of the war service, including many technical and slang terms. Bound in weather-proof khaki cloth. ***$1.00; with quick reference index, $1.25; by mail, 4 cents extra.***



FRENCH-ENGLISH POCKET DICTIONARY

Contains 28,000 words—the French translations of over 14,000 English words, and the English meanings of that many French words. Contains also tables of weights and measures, menu terms, money values in French, English, and American currency; and a wealth of other information needed by the American in France. Already in the hands of thousands of Canadian, Australian, and British soldiers. Handy pocket size for rapid reference, or handy study. ***Bound in cloth, 60 cents; by mail, 64 cents. Bound in rich, red full flexible leather, $1.00 post-paid. With Double Thumb-notch Index, 35c extra.***

Inspiration and Ideals

By *Grenville Kleiser.* A book of 366 cameo-like essays, each written around a big, strong thought for each day of the year. Anyone who appreciates intelligent, uplifting optimism will welcome and be grateful for this unique volume. It is admirable as a gift-book or for personal reading. 12mo, cloth. ***$1.00 net; by mail, $1.12.***

15,000 Useful Phrases

By *Grenville Kleiser.* This is a hand-book of felicitous phrases, striking similes, and literary, commercial, and conversational terms for the embellishment of speech and writing. It is believed that it is the only book of the kind so far published, and that it will fill a distinct need. It will be a useful supplement to the dictionary and the regular book of synonyms. 12mo, cloth. ***$1.60 net; by mail, $1.72.***

The Dictionary of Grammar

By *James Hennesy.* A new idea in the shape of a compact book, vest-pocket size, that will answer the most perplexing questions in English grammar, simply and immediately. Thousands already sold. ***Cloth, 35 cents; Full Leather, 65 cents. Postage 2 cents extra.***

How to Choose the Right Vocation

By *Holmes W. Merton.* A book to help men and women "find themselves." Shows how to select the vocation in which your personality will work with the greatest harmony and success. 1,400 vocations classified. "One of the best on the market for beginners in the field of vocational counseling as well as for independent study by mature persons who are interested in coming to conclusions regarding their own vocational prospects. Forward six copies, with bill."—*Chas. L. Jacobs,* Director Industrial Educational and Vocational Guidance, San Francisco. 12mo, cloth. ***$1.50 net; by mail, $1.62.***

Conditions of Labor in American Industries

By *W. Jett Lauck* and *Edgar Sydenstricker.* An authoritative, dependable book, based upon government documents and investigations for the wage earner, the labor leader, the employer, the investigator, the social reformer, the politician. 8vo, cloth. ***$1.75 net; by mail, $1.87.***

New Archeological Discoveries

By *Camden M. Cobern, D.D., Litt.D.* Sets forth the results of excavations and discoveries during the past few decades, and their bearing upon the New Testament and upon the life and times of the Primitive Church. Octavo, illustrated. ***$3.00 net; by mail, $3.16.***

The United States Post Office

By *Daniel C. Roper,* formerly First Assistant Postmaster-General. A book of great value, one which should be owned by every Post Office employee and be in every business house. A thrilling and amazing story of the growth and magnitude of the Post Office. Mr. Roper is a deep student, and his work has been praised by the highest officials of the Government, from President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing down. It is a pioneer work and the only book of its kind. 12mo, cloth, illustrated. ***$1.50 net; by mail, $1.62.***

ALCOHOL, Its Relation to Human Efficiency and Longevity

By *Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk,* co-author of "How to Live." A NEW book, presenting invincible facts drawn from life insurance statistics, actual laboratory tests, the clinic, the sick-room, etc., and bearing the stamp of absolute authority. Cloth-bound. ***$1.00 net; by mail, $1.12.***

FOOD: FUEL FOR THE HUMAN ENGINE

What to Buy—How to Cook It—How to Eat It. By *Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk,* Medical Director Life Extension Institute. Shows how to get the maximum in food value at minimum expense. It gives ninety-six recipes and instructions for the making of attractive, healthful, and above all economic dishes. 12mo, paper. ***25 cents; by mail, 28 cents.***

Balfour, Viviani, and Joffre

Their speeches and other great utterances in America, as well as those of the Italian, Belgian, and Russian Commissioners, during the Great War, April to June, 1917. Collected and arranged by *F. W. Halsey.* 12mo, cloth. ***$1.50 net; by mail, $1.62.***

HOW TO LIVE

100,000 COPIES ALREADY SOLD, AND STILL GOING

It is the Nation's Foremost Book of Health. Prepared in collaboration with the most eminent physicians in America, by *Prof. Irving Fisher* (Yale) and *Eugene Lyman Fisk, M.D.,* of the Life Extension Institute, New York. Will give you the best advice of America's greatest physicians upon how to keep well and get the most out of life. Cloth. ***$1.00 net; by mail, $1.12.***

Ammunition for the Final Drive on Booze

By *Louis Albert Banks.* Convincing new arguments, anecdotes, illustrations, etc., from many modern authorities and sources. A large cloth-bound volume. ***$1.50 net; by mail, $1.62.***

At All Bookstores, or by Mail from FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York

FERRO
Getting the best building for your money

The Best Building for Your Money

Generally speaking, the surest way *not* to get the best building for your money is to accept the lowest competitive bid.

Right design, ability to build economically and well—both vital to the best building under ordinary conditions—are handicapped from the outset if mutuality of interest is not the essence of the contract.

A FERRO CONCRETE BUILDING

which is unfailingly designed to give you the most for your money, could never be built on the "low-bid" basis. Not that Ferro-Built structures are necessarily more expensive, even in point of original low cost, than any other kind.

But the spirit of cooperation that is your best guarantee of the best building for your money can exist only where the Owner's interests and the Contractor's interests are identical, as in the case of a Ferro Contract.

No amount of later "extras" can remedy the lack of this mutuality of interest from the start. And too often the sole basis of low competitive bidding is the contractor's anticipation of compensating "extras." When these begin even the owner's "low-cost" delusions disappear.

Intending builders who have or have not demonstrated the fallacy of "low-bid" economy are invited to investigate the advantages of the several forms of Ferro Building Contracts. As a first step, we suggest you have your secretary write for our new pamphlet, "Getting the Best Building for Your Money." Address Dept. B.

Our willingness and ability to command capital in the interests of Ferro Clients should also claim the attention of business men who find perplexing the problem of construction finances. If this is your case, ask also that we send "Financing Your New Building."

The FERRO CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
CINCINNATI OHIO

Every Man Where He Is Worth Most---

says Uncle Sam, in developing the Nation's efficiency. Every citizen should heed this injunction. YOU must *get where you are worth most* if you want to work with the greatest pleasure and efficiency and attain the greatest success. You can find the place you fit in with the help of this great new book—

HOW TO CHOOSE THE RIGHT VOCATION

A Book to Help Men Find Their Work—Then Work Their Find

This new book, by the expert Vocational Counselor, Holmes W. Merton, covers this vital subject simply, completely, practically. From it you can learn in detail—

What ability is needed for each of 1400 distinct vocations; how to discover whether or not your present work is your *right* work; how to examine yourself to ascertain just what work you are best fitted for; how to bring into play your greatest powers; how to make your work yield the most satisfaction and profit; etc., etc.

This book is vitally necessary to every man or woman who wants the right job—to every employer who wants the right men—to every parent who wants his son or daughter to find the right place in his life work.

8vo, cloth bound, $1.50 net; by mail, $1.62

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, NEW YORK

the general pointed out where there had been constructed in a dip three more short lines of trenches, ending at a rise some hundred yards off.

"Those points you see in the sun on the opposite slope," he said, "are tin cans on sticks. You will know their use in a minute or two."

"Ready, gentlemen," said the drill-sergeant. "Prepare for trench bayonet practise by half sections. You're to take these three lines of trenches, lay out every *Boche* in the lot, and then get to cover and fire six rounds at them 'ere tin 'ats. Don't waste a shot, gentlemen; every bullet a *Boche*. Now, then, ready! Over the top and give 'em 'ell right in the stomach! Fritz likes his victuals, but not that sort. Get at 'em!"

Over the top they went with what must have been some wild college yell. They ran some ten yards and dug their bayonets savagely into dummy Germans made of sacks that swung in the wind to meet them, and disappeared in the first trench. We could see the rifle-butts lift and fall as they lunged desperately at the imaginary foe. Then up they came and on again until we could see them spread-eagled behind a shallow trench, blazing away at the cans which rattled down. Then, as they marched back, the second section got ready to begin its stunt.

"To ease 'em up a bit between real work," the sergeant explained, "we give 'em games, but each of these 'ere games is meant to teach 'em something. We let 'em laugh and joke, but they must keep their minds on the game or we tell 'em a thing."

So they played a game designed to teach concentration of thought on the exact words of command. The sergeant began:

"When I begin a command with the words 'O'Grady says,' you obey it. When I don't you stand stiff. Now, ready! O'Grady says eyes right! O'Grady says left turn! Front!

"There you are, four of you gone to sleep! Get back and touch the post in that wire fencing behind you and then keep your ears skinned for O'Grady."

It was a merry game, but behind all its fun and laughter one could see its serious purpose, and the fine young fellows who played it knew it better than we.

The rehearsal of a trench "clean-up" with bayonets in the hands of the rushing troops was next staged. The *Times* account says:

> A section of a communicating trench had been prepared with side pockets, so to speak, at intervals of five yards or so. In each of these was supposed to be one or more Germans, represented by a sack. The object-lesson was to teach these young officers, so that they might afterward teach their men the best manner in which to take the occupants of such a trench by surprise with bayonet in hand and to clean it up.
>
> "Now remember, gentlemen," said the drill-master, "there's a Fritz in each one of these 'ere cubby holes, and 'e's no dub, is Fritz. 'E's got ears all down his back. We taught 'em that trick, so see that your feet are pneumatic, and, for 'eaven's sake, don't sneeze, or his nibs will sling you a bomb like winkin'; and there'll be a narsty mess.
>
> "Ready, No. 1. 'Ead down, bayonet

up. It's no use sticking out your neck to try to get a sight of Fritz in his 'ole. Why, if old Fritz was there 'e'd just down your point, and where'd you be? Why, a blinkin' casualty, and don't you forget it. Ready again. Bayonet up. Now you see 'em. Quick down with the point and at 'em. Tickle 'is gizzard! Not so bad, but I bet you wakened 'is nibs in the next 'ole. You see, when you pulled your bayonet out of this little Mary, you 'it the butt of your gun against the opposite side of the trench. That's fatal. Keep in mind you're fightin' for your life."

It was good to see the earnest way in which these young Americans got down to their work. They are all right, these lads, and when they get their chance they will show it.

"Good progress for a week, sir, ain't it?" asked the sergeant, with pride, before he left. "They've come from a fightin' stock, these young gentlemen, and God help the *Boches* when they get goin'."

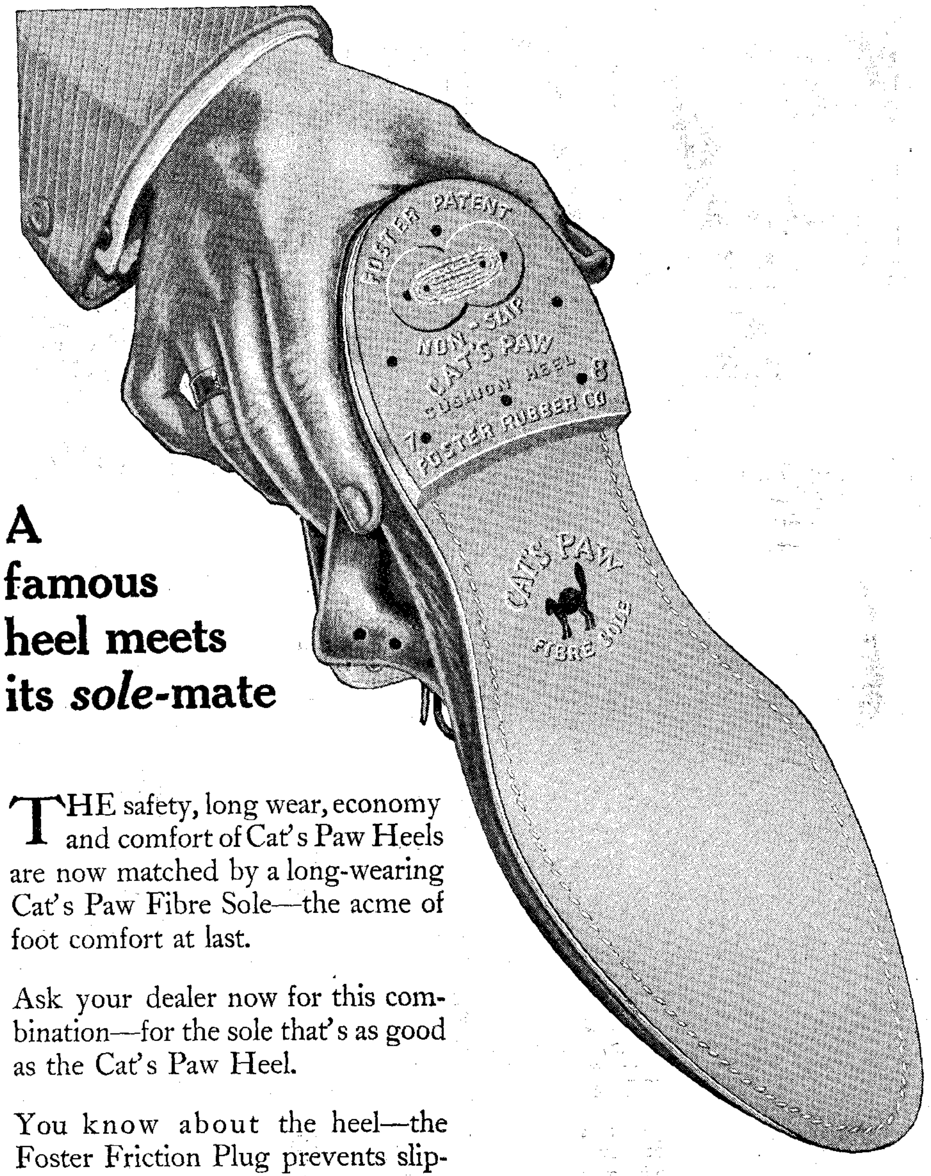
The last supreme impress which the visit made upon me was that of the immense seriousness and modesty of officers and men in the face of their task. We heard in France that the Americans had come over boasting they had come to finish a job too big for us. I have still to come across such an American. I am convinced that the tales are a myth.

SOME DARWINIAN "MONKEY-SHINES"

MANY showmen who have been observers of "monkey tricks" incline to the Darwinian theory to the extent of attributing to their simian charges a process that they declare more nearly resembles human thought than instinct, and they also note an attempt to express vocally the result of these mental exertions. Many instances of the peculiar sagacity of monkeys are cited by trainers in an article in the Los Angeles *Times*. Professor Hornaday, of the New York "zoo," is quoted as saying:

> "I once became quite chummy with an untrained, caged, menagerie orang-utan by the name of Dohong. He was a son of the jungle and intensely concerned in matters that came into his narrow life. All that he knew outside of his inherited instincts he learned himself. His cage contained a number of horizontal bars attached to brackets on which he took considerable solemn exercise. One day he concluded that the bars ought to come down. Bracing his feet against the solid wall of the cage, he pulled every bar from its fastening, and flung it on the floor. Larger bars were substituted, which the ape vainly tried to remove. After straining his back in this futile effort, he walked up and down in his cage and was apparently intently studying the situation. Eventually he procured the cross-bar of his trapeze, and using it for a lever, he not only prized every horizontal bar from its brackets, but he likewise prized the iron bars of his cage apart so that he could stick his head through the opening and satisfy his curiosity regarding his neighbor in an adjoining cage.

Fred McCart is an animal-trainer of long experience. He tells of numerous instances that would seem to indicate that the



A famous heel meets its *sole*-mate

THE safety, long wear, economy and comfort of Cat's Paw Heels are now matched by a long-wearing Cat's Paw Fibre Sole—the acme of foot comfort at last.

Ask your dealer now for this combination—for the sole that's as good as the Cat's Paw Heel.

You know about the heel—the Foster Friction Plug prevents slipping—there are no holes to track mud and dirt.

The Cat's Paw Fibre Sole had to be mighty good to mate it. Better than leather, better than rubber for sole-wearing comfort—makes you light footed, frees you from foot weariness.

FOSTER RUBBER COMPANY
105 Federal Street ∴ Boston, Mass.
Originators and Patentees of the Foster Friction Plug which Prevents Slipping

CAT'S PAW
CUSHION
HEELS and SOLES
For men, women and children, heels and soles in all sizes, black, tan and white—all dealers

PARSONS
HOLYOKE U.S.A.

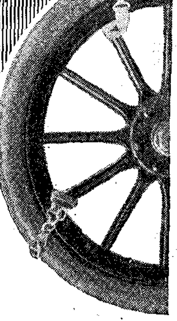
Erasures don't spoil PARSONS finish

—because into the making and surfacing of PARSONS PAPERS goes all the skill and knowledge born of 64 years devoted to manufacturing high-grade business papers exclusively.

"How to Test Bond Paper" is an interesting booklet in which we tell the six simple "experience ways" for judging paper. Send for it on your business stationery.

PARSONS PAPER COMPANY, Box 35, Holyoke, Mass.
Makers of Fine Writing Papers since 1853.

PARSONS PAPERS OLD HAMPDEN BOND



Easyon Chains

"GRIP LIKE MUD HOOKS
RIDE LIKE BARE TIRES"

Put On in Two Minutes

No jack, no moving car, whether on pavement or hub-deep in mud.

Easyon Chains can be attached easiest, quickest, surest, by any man, woman or child. Half the weight, half the bulk and

HALF THE PRICE

Packed in a set of eight in a bag, four for each rear wheel, enough to give best kind of grip on any road—mud, snow or ice.

Size 3½ fits 3" or 3½" tires. $4.00 per set
Size 4½ fits 4" or 4½" tires. $5.00 per set
Size 5½ fits 5" or 5½" tires. $6.00 per set

EASYON CHAINS sent prepaid anywhere in U. S. or Canada on receipt of price. If not satisfied, return at our expense and we will refund full amount paid.

Ask about Easyon Truck Grips for solid tires.

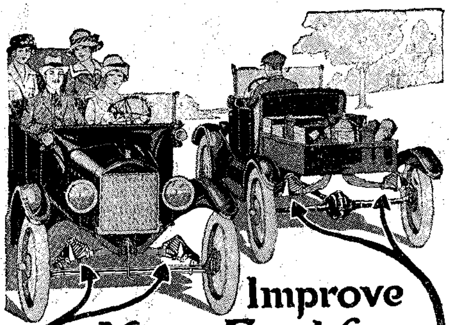
Write for FREE Booklet

which explains other money, labor and repair saving specialties.

Name of dealer appreciated

WOODWORTH MFG. CORPORATION
2011 Whirlpool St., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.



Improve Your Ford for Work or Play

WHETHER you use your Ford for business, for pleasure, or for both, you can make this great car still more satisfactory by equipping it with the

HASSLER PATENTED Shock Absorber For Ford Cars

In business use, where running cost is all-important, the Hassler should be used because it gives you from 20% to 100% greater mileage from your tires, reduces up-keep a third, and increases the mileage per gallon of gas surprisingly.

In pleasure riding, where comfort is all-important, the Hassler should be used because it absorbs all jolts and jars, prevents rebound, eliminates sidesway and provides the gentle, springy action similar to the riding qualities of the big $2,000 cars.

10 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER

Write today for FREE TRIAL BLANK and we will have a set of Hasslers put on your Ford without a cent of expense to you. Try them ten days. Then, if you are willing to do without them, they will be taken off without charge. Don't ride without Hasslers simply because someone discourages you from trying them. Accept this offer and see for yourself. Over 300,000 sets in use. Write today—NOW.

ROBERT H. HASSLER, Inc.
Dept. 4B Indianapolis, Ind.

CONICAL SPRING AT THIS ANGLE PREVENTS SIDESWAY
STOP ON LEVER PREVENTS UP-THROW
SOFT AND RESILIENT ACTION DOWNWARD
TRADE MARK

actions of monkeys are frequently dictated by some power of thought. *The Times* says:

McCart trained one monkey to act as "property-man" in an act in which numerous dogs and monkeys participated. The placing of three hurdles in a semicircle about ten feet apart constituted one part of his duties. After several canines with "monks" on their backs leapt over these hurdles the "property-man" would remove them one at a time. It once occurred to him that he could curtail his labors by removing two hurdles, instead of one, at a time. Later, without any coaching and solely of his initiative, he removed all three hurdles simultaneously.

On one occasion, while Professor McCart was rusticating, he turned a number of monkeys loose at his country home and watched them. They could discern an approaching object at a great distance, and when one of the tribe saw some one coming he would emit a peculiar barking noise, and all the others would immediately scramble from the various tree-branches in which they were playing and make for a large tree. All would arrange themselves in single-file order along the main body of the tree, and maneuver so that the tree-trunk was always between them and the passer-by. In this way they could observe without being observed.

One monkey that was in the habit of running away was tied near the road and when the danger alarm was sounded he made himself invisible by covering his body with a piece of gunny sack. He remained perfectly immovable till some simian repeated the peculiar bark, when all would disclose themselves and resume their frolics. At one time the gunny sack was beyond the reach of the chained monkey, and when the others took refuge behind the large tree, he vainly tried to drag the weight to which he was chained to the tree. Then he lustily called for aid, when three of the tribe went to his assistance. Jointly they carried the weight and all took refuge in the large tree.

McCart tells of a dog and a monkey that became great chums. Together they frequently would raid the larder, but it was always the monkey that laid the plans, using his canine companion as an accomplice. Here is McCart's story describing an escapade of the chums in which the monkey certainly displayed a mental development much resembling human intelligence:

"I had an ape and a dog that were great pals. They were almost inseparable and each obviously enjoyed the other's company. Both were also fond of human society, and it kept us busy driving them out of the house. They troubled us so much that we kept all the doors about the place locked in an effort to keep them out. We particularly objected to the monk, as he was an inveterate thief and embraced every opportunity to make raids on our larder. He was constantly trying the various doors of our residence, and if one was found unlocked, he and the dog would enter, seek the pantry, and, if unobserved, rob the larder and then together they'd make a hasty getaway. Every time we caught them in the house we'd give 'em a sound switching and drive them out. We hoped in this way to intimidate them to such an extent that they'd refrain from venturing indoors.

"After inaugurating the switching system we discovered that the dog invariably came in alone. We couldn't get next to how he entered the house. That the ape was also hep to this secret entrance was obvious from the fact that during our absence the larder would be robbed and the dog could by no possibility have committed the theft. Determined to solve the enigma, I hid where I could watch, and this is what happened: The monk opened a screen window in the forepart of the dwelling, picked up the dog and dropt him inside the house, and then he went around to the pantry door and awaited results. Observing that the dog was not driven out of the house, the monk concluded that no one was in the pantry and he then entered the screen window in the front part of the building and entered the house himself. After robbing the larder he gently dropt his chum to the ground, came through the window himself, pulled down the screen, and then both sneaked away to enjoy their spoils."

Joe Edwards, who trained the widely known trick ape, "Napoleon the Great," describes some of the "monkey-shines" of his pet. He says in *The Times:*

"One season I traveled with a circus with Napoleon and another half-grown chimpanzee. We occupied a small dressing-tent all to ourselves. The opening at the front was screened from public view by a pair of inexpensive portières which opened in the middle. One day while I was dressing the monks for their act, 'Napoleon' heard my assistant, who was just outside the tent seated on a monkey-box, munching an apple. If there exists a more toothsome morsel than an apple Napoleon has never discovered it. He instantly broke away from me, and projecting his head through the center of the portières he pleaded in his guttural manner for a piece of the apple.

"My assistant and the ape were excellent friends, and the former, in a spirit of mischief, hurled half of the apple at the simian, striking him with considerable force in the face. Owing to a monkey's quickness of sight and celerity of movement, I doubt if it is possible to hit him in the head with an object thrown from a distance of thirty feet or more. At very close range, however, they are unable to dodge a swiftly hurled missile. Napoleon seemed to regard the half apple as ample compensation for the punishment he had received, and instead of showing hostility he displayed the utmost good nature.

"For a week thereafter, when I would be adjusting the ape's wardrobe for his performance, my assistant would begin munching an apple. Napoleon, anticipating such an occurrence, would break away from me, stick his head through the portières, and be smitten with the half apple, which he would pick up and greedily eat. At about the tenth time that the assistant began munching the apple, Napoleon executed a brilliant stratagem. He broke away from me as usual, but instead of following his previous custom of projecting his head through the portières to be bombarded, he hurriedly grabbed the half-grown chimpanzee by the back of the neck, carried him to the tent entrance, lifted him to about his own height, and pushed his head through the portières to be smashed with the half apple. After the bombardment, he threw the chimpanzee toward the rear of the tent, procured the coveted delicacy, and eagerly devoured it."

Time Writes Your Motor Truck's Guarantee

Here is the Proof:

No Timken-Detroit Worm Gear has ever worn out since the first one went into service five years ago, and we don't know how many *more* years they will last.

As a matter of fact we do know that those that have seen the most service have already travelled over 150,000 miles.

Here are the truck builders who use Timken-Detroit Worm Drive:

Abbott & Downing Co.
Acason Motor Truck Co.
O. Armleder Co.
Atlantic Refining Co.
Atterbury Motor Car Co.
The Autocar Co.
Available Truck Co.
Bessemer Motor Truck Co.
Blair Motor Truck Co.
Bourne Magnetic Truck Co.
Bowling Green Motor Truck Co.
Brinton Motor Truck Co.
Brockway Motor Truck Co.
Cadillac Auto Truck Co.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.
Clyde Cars Co.
Croce Automobile Co.
Dart Motor Truck Co.
DeKalb Wagon Co.
Detroit Wyandotte Motor Co.
Diamond T Motor Car Co.
Dorris Motor Car Co.
Fageol Motors Co.
Federal Motor Truck Co.
Forschler Motor Truck Mfg. Co.
Gabriel Carriage & Wagon Co.
The Garford Motor Truck Co.
General Motors Truck Co.
Hahn Motor Truck & Wagon Co., Inc.
Hendrickson Motor Truck Co.
International Motor Co.
Kissel Motor Car Co.
*Kelly-Springfield Motor Truck Co.
Kleiber & Co., Inc.
Lane Motor Truck Co.
Lewis Hall Iron Works
Lippard-Stewart Motor Car Co.
"Maccar" Truck Co.
*Maxwell Motor Co., Inc.
Menominee Motor Truck Co.
Mogul Motor Truck Co.
Moreland Motor Truck Co.
National Steel Car Co., Ltd.
Nelson & LeMoon
New England Truck Co.
Oneida Motor Truck Co.
*Packard Motor Car Co.
*Peerless Motor Car Co.
*Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co.
Rainier Motor Corp.
Rowe Motor Mfg. Co.
Sandow Motor Truck Co.
Selden Motor Vehicle Co.
Service Motor Truck Co.
Signal Motor Truck Co.
Standard Motor Truck Co.
Standard Oil Co. of Ohio
Sterling Motor Truck Co.
Stegeman Motor Car Co.
Sullivan Motor Truck Co.
Tait Bros.
Thomas Auto Truck Co.
Tower Truck Co.
Transport Tractor Co.
Velie Motors Corporation
Watson Wagon Co.
Witt-Will Co., Inc.

*These firms use Timken-Detroit Worm Gearing but build their own axles.

THE TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLE COMPANY
Detroit, Mich.

TIMKEN-DETROIT
WORM-DRIVE AXLES
For Efficient COMMERCIAL Haulage

DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CAR

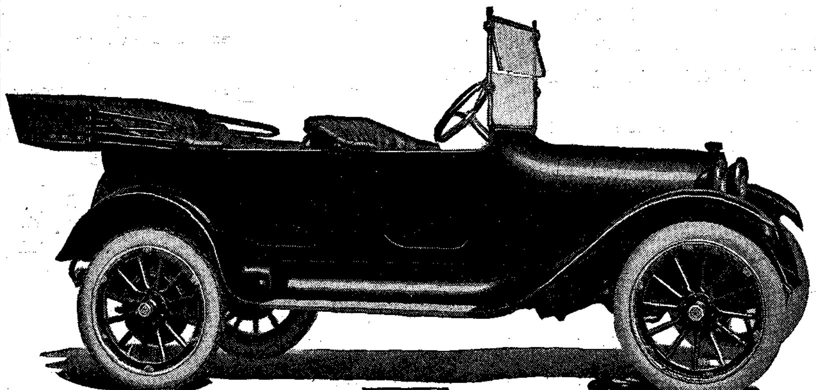
The car lasts so long and costs so little to keep that its use by business houses is increasing largely

If given ordinary care there is no reason why it should deteriorate

The gasoline consumption is unusually low
The tire mileage is unusually high

Touring Car or Roadster, $835. In Canada, $1185
Winter Touring Car or Roadster, $1000. In Canada, $1420
Sedan or Coupe, $1265. In Canada, $1800
All prices f. o. b. Detroit

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT



ADVICE TO A WIFE
on the Management of her own Health

Intimate and helpful talks with a young wife by Pye Henry Chavasse, F.R.C.S. Brimful of sound common sense and sage practical advice. An invaluable book to every married woman who values her health. 12mo, Cloth. $1.00; by mail $1.12.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

ADVICE TO A MOTHER
on the Management of her Children

A splendid book by Pye Henry Chavasse, F.R.C.S., upon the vitally important subject of the management and health of children. Tells all about the baby and his care, describes the symptoms of children's diseases and their treatment, discusses clothing, amusements, exercises, etc. 12mo, Cloth, 316 pp. $1.00; by mail $1.12.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Discoveries That Vindicate The Bible

Amazing archeological discoveries have been made during the past few years which are of the most vital importance to every Bible student. Original manuscripts dug up in Egypt are found to answer conclusively many of the criticisms that have been leveled at the Bible and defend many of the Scriptural passages which have been constantly attacked. Writings centuries older than any previously discovered have been unearthed and their priceless contents translated. Some of these give striking proof of the accurate political and geographical knowledge possessed by New Testament writers, and shatter many of the claims of destructive criticism. The whole fascinating story of these discoveries is told simply and clearly in this important new book,

The New Archeological Discoveries

and Their Bearing upon the New Testament. By Camden M. Cobern, D.D., Litt.D. In a vivid and fascinating way, the Author presents the wonderful manuscripts and their story of the life and customs of the earliest Christians, drawing the most remarkable parallels between the modes of living of that period and of our own. The book contains many striking illustrations of the sculpture, architecture, etc., which have been brought to light. This remarkable volume will provide Pastors, Teachers, Lecturers, and other Bible students with a rich store of valuable and necessary material and will give to the general reader much worth-while entertainment and information.

A large book handsomely bound in cloth; price $3 net; by mail, $3.16.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-60 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

NEW YORK AS OSCAR SEES IT

When Oscar Tschirky came to New York there were no automobiles, no dancing between dinner courses, no women smoking in public. Which means that Oscar has seen many changes in the nearly quarter of a century he has passed at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, where stands the Waldorf-Astoria, an excellent point of vantage from which to note all such innovations. Tschirky, by the way, is mere camouflage. Remove it and you have just Oscar, and every one, in or out of New York, has read or heard of Oscar, formerly waiter in ordinary, then *maître d'hôtel*, but now a manager and reputed to be a millionaire.

Oscar knows his New York—none better.

"She is like a rich and beautiful woman," he says. "So long as everything goes well she makes it her business to amuse herself, to spend money and enjoy the comforts and pleasures of life. But when the crisis comes she does the noble, generous thing—and so does New York!"

So you see Oscar is gallant and dispenses delightful thoughts as well as menus. He was in a reminiscent mood when Marguerite Mooers Marshall interviewed him, and she writes in the New York *Evening World:*

> Oscar has been god behind the machine for tens of thousands of little and big dinners. He has made happy and at home the foreign potentate, the eager-eyed tourist from Waukegan, Ill., and the *bon vivant* of Broadway. His sympathies are cosmopolitan, American, and yet, in a special and delightful sense, of New York. And so I called on him, at the beginning of his twenty-fifth year of work, to ask him what he thought of us and our developments during the time he has watched both.
>
> "I found New York charming twenty-four years ago; I find that the word is 'charming' still," he assured me from behind his desk in the corner of his own aerie above the main floor of the Waldorf.
>
> It is against the interests of conservation to describe to New-Yorkers Oscar, Brooklyn Bridge, the subway, or City Hall. Therefore I shall not attempt to find clever, pictorial adjectives for his masterful, black-browed self. If you do not know what he looks like, that, distinctly, is up to you.
>
> "But altho the general effect of New York continues to please you," I said, "you surely have observed many changes in the last quarter century."
>
> "Indeed there have been changes," he replied, in the deep voice to which a slight burr of accent still clings. "I saw the coming of the automobile, that takes everybody everywhere at the moment of inclination.
>
> "I have seen changes I never thought I should see. I have seen men and women dancing between the courses of their meals. I have seen women smoking in public. Now, why spoil a good dinner with a dance, or a good dance with a dinner? I think there is a place and time for each, not the same time and place. And I have never

liked to see a woman smoking in a public place.

"But—what would you?" Oscar's broad shoulders lifted in the philosophical shrug of all those folk who make a business of catering to human inconsistencies. "It does not matter what I think. It is the public that decides these things, the public whom we all must obey.

"There have been other changes," he went on. "When I came to New York there were three hotels—the Hotel Brunswick, the Hoffman House, and Delmonico's. And what was a hotel room? It had a bed, a chair, a table for writing, a bureau. It had no pictures, no rugs, no air of home.

"Now New York has the best hotels in the world. Men all over America—all over Europe, for that matter—have copied Mr. Boldt and the Waldorf. They have imitated him in giving the homelike atmosphere to their establishments. And how many hotels are there in New York? After the Waldorf came the Netherland, I remember, and the Astor and the Gotham and the Plaza and the St. Regis, and so many more. And they are full of people.

"More and more people every year make their homes in New York hotels. The women get tired of struggling with the servant problem. It is worse now than it ever was before. The war is partly responsible, but the main cause of the difficulty is that young men and women do not want to work for the sake of work."

At this point Oscar warmed to his subject, and his heavy jaw shot out as he said earnestly:

"Twenty-five years ago young men worked because they were interested and not because some one made them. They did a thing perfectly because they liked to see perfection. There are as many chances in New York now for a young man to win success as there were when I came here and began work as a waiter. But the fellow who is supposed to report at eight o'clock and gets in at five minutes past nine is not the fellow who wins. He is the man who works till half-past six, altho he is permitted to go home at five."

Reputed a millionaire, Oscar still works harder and longer than thousands of New-Yorkers. A sixteen-hour day or eighteen-hour day is not unusual for him. He considers even a week's vacation unnecessary.

"My wife and I go to the theater at eight o'clock, we come home at eleven and go to bed, and we keep our health," he informed me with emphasis. "People who do that do not need vacations."

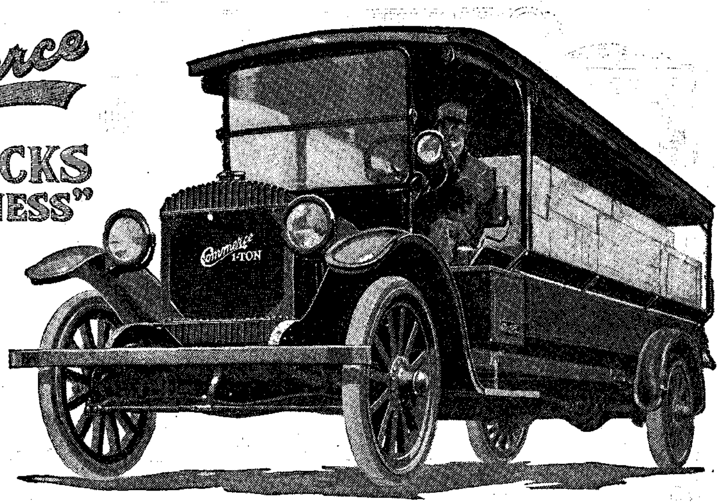
"Do you think that we are more dissipated than we were twenty-five years ago?" I asked.

Oscar looked at me soberly.

"I do not like to answer that question," he demurred. There was a pause, then he said reluctantly: "I am afraid dissipation has increased in New York." There was another pause, in which he seemed groping for the words he wanted. When he found them, I wished that they had a wider audience:

"The thing that matters is not what a man does, but his character, his will. He can take a drink, spend his money, enjoy the pleasures of his choice, provided he is their master. It is only when he is weak, when he allows his pleasures to rule him, to interfere with his business, that trouble comes."

The prospect of food-conservation does



"Commerce TRUCKS FOR BUSINESS"

The One-Ton Commerce Truck

Seven years' experience has convinced us that the one-ton truck offers the widest and most diversified utility.

First—the stamina, durability and month-in-month-out serviceability of the One-Ton Commerce Truck.

Second—the completeness of equipment which means that the One-Ton Commerce is ready to meet any and every conceivable demand upon a one-ton truck when it leaves the Commerce factory.

Third—the good looks and distinctive appearance of the One-Ton Commerce Truck—so desirable to the merchant who prizes the good opinion of discriminating customers.

Fourth—the standard-excellence of every detail and feature of equipment that go into the One-Ton Commerce.

It is our determination—and we believe we are achieving it—to make the One-Ton Commerce the most thoroughly equipped one-ton truck manufactured in the United States today.

In your city or town there is a Commerce Dealer. Let him show you the most-completely-equipped One-Ton Truck. Let him give you advice and service on your delivery problem. He has factory records and experiences behind him.

One-Ton Chassis	**$1340**
With Express Body	**$1375**
With Post Top and Storm Curtains	**$1450**
With Standard Stake Body	**$1490**

Prices f. o. b. Detroit

Commerce Dealers—everywhere—are substantial, progressive business men. They all have a thriving business twelve months in the year. And we are only just beginning to herald in national advertising, the nation-wide popularity of Commerce Trucks.

Applications will be considered for District Managers of ability and experience to represent this company in organizing truck dealers for open territory.

Commerce Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan

NOTE TO DEALERS—Watch the pages of The Literary Digest and other National Magazines for Commerce advertisements. This is only one of a long series.

Grammar Facts for the Home and Office

Practical information, filed away in a new, handy little volume for the man or woman at a desk who sometimes feels uncertain in the intricacies of English grammar. A simple, complete, dependable standard by which to test any doubtful word or phrase, in a letter, advertisement, report, or other composition.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SIMPLIFIED

By JAMES C. FERNALD, L.H.D.

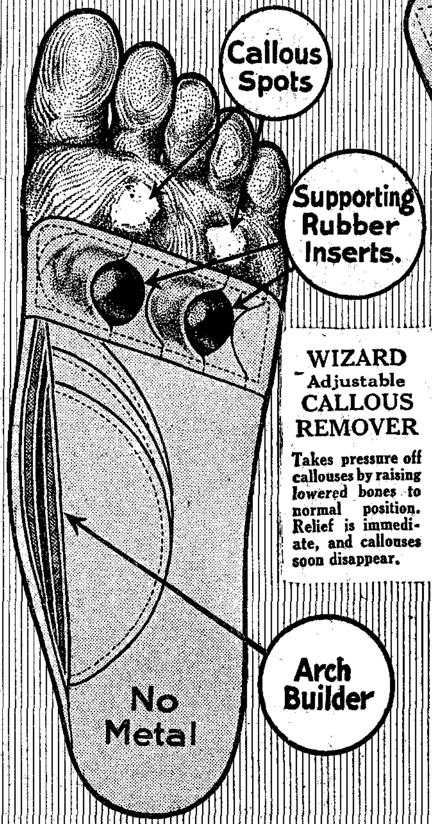
A book of practical help for the man who puts English to practical use. Not a list of hampering rules and foggy reasonings, but facts and illustrations that clear up the annoying puzzles of grammar, whenever they appear. Furnished with an index system that locates in a second every point—even the minor details—about which any question could be raised. This is a new and remarkably comprehensive, common-sense guide for every office, home and school where grammatical accuracy in speech and writing is desired.

232 pages, handsomely bound. Price, 75 cents; by mail, 83 cents.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

Relieve your foot troubles

with a



WIZARD
Adjustable
CALLOUS REMOVER

Takes pressure off callouses by raising lowered bones to normal position. Relief is immediate, and callouses soon disappear.

Most foot troubles, such as callouses, bunions, fallen arches, flat foot, run-over heels, Morton's toe, etc., are caused by one or more bones of the foot getting out of normal position.

Wizard
Adjustable Foot Appliances

provide a simple, sensible means of relieving the trouble by correcting the cause. This is done with soft inserts in overlapping pockets, so located that proper support may be placed at the right spot to gently hold the misplaced bone in normal position. With the cause of the trouble thus removed, the resulting ills soon cease to exist. Any physician will approve of such method of treatment.

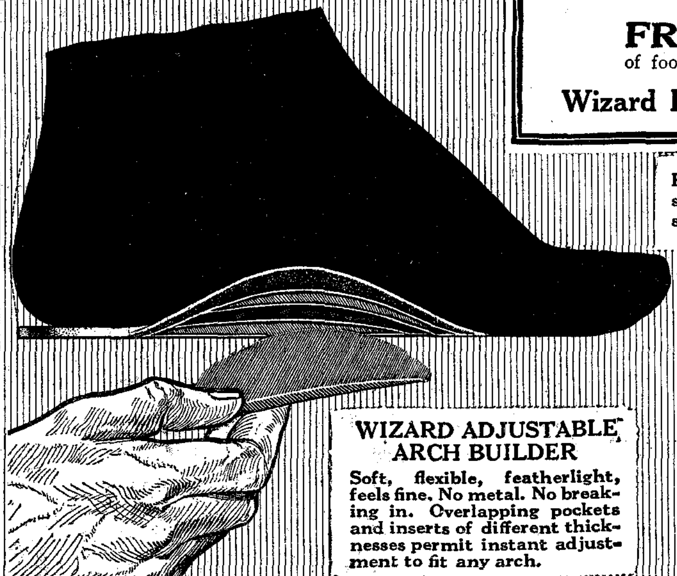
Wizards contain no metal, are soft, flexible, featherlight. They do not have to be broken in—but can be worn in the shoe without the wearer realizing that they are there.

After successful use in the private practice of a leading foot specialist, Wizards were placed on sale in shoe stores. Your dealer probably has them. If not, don't take anything else, but write us. There are no other devices like Wizards.

FREE **"ORTHOPRAXY OF THE FOOT."** A simple treatise on foot troubles and how to relieve them. If you have any form of foot trouble, you ought to read this book. Write today for a free copy.

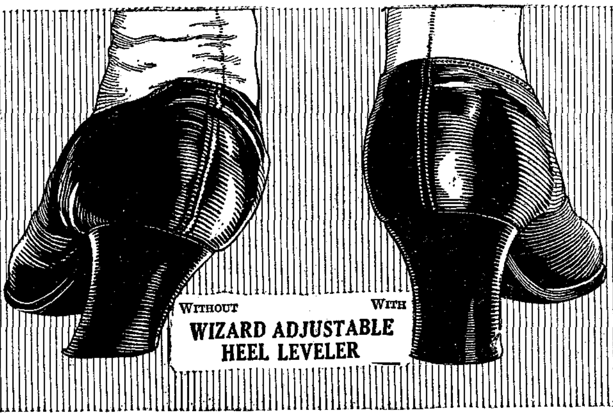
Wizard Foot Appliance Co., 1613 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

Run-over heels are due to misalignment of heel and ankle bones—not to slovenliness. Wizard Heel Leveler corrects misalignment and heels of shoes wear straight. Inserts in pockets permit any adjustment necessary.



WIZARD ADJUSTABLE ARCH BUILDER

Soft, flexible, featherlight, feels fine. No metal. No breaking in. Overlapping pockets and inserts of different thicknesses permit instant adjustment to fit any arch.



WIZARD ADJUSTABLE HEEL LEVELER

not alarm Oscar. He declares it will work no hardship, tho he admitted that it may tax the ingenuity of the *chefs*. He said:

> "Already we do not eat as we did even ten years ago. Then a great dinner must have ten or twelve courses. Now they are much fewer. I consider that soup, a bit of fish, meat and a vegetable, with dessert, make a good dinner for any man. The man who knows prefers a few dishes, perfectly cooked and served, to an indifferent profusion. Americans understand this better than they did years ago; they have progressed in the art of living."
>
> "And our women—are they as beautiful and young as you thought them when you came to New York?"
>
> "They are as beautiful—and younger," Oscar responded gallantly. "No woman anywhere can give the American woman points on dress and general appearance. She knows how to take care of herself, and she has wonderful taste.
>
> "And New York is the most charitable city in the world," he finished warmly. "Everybody is doing something kind for some one. Look at the money the city has given to the Red Cross and other war-charities during the last three years. The person who finds New York cold and selfish is the person who himself is these things. New York is a friend to every one who—is a friend to New York."

A CLOWN IN THE TRENCHES

WITH a piece of dried cabbage from the rations pinned in his tunic for a buttonhole bouquet, a bit of revetting hurdle as a walking-stick, and the top of a calcium-carbide tin in his eye to represent the captain's eye-glass, Private Ball was floundering along a muddy trench giving a performance entitled "The Cepting Strolling Dahn Bond Street," gazing into imaginary shop-windows on either side and commenting on the beautiful displays. Just at that moment the captain himself happened upon the show. He was pretty keen on discipline, but he took just one look and hurriedly slipt down a communication trench to avoid interrupting the performance. He knew that for the boredom and depression, often more harmful than the fire of the enemy, there is no antidote like a humorist in the trenches.

Private Ball was a born clown, says an article in the Manchester *Guardian*, written by Lieut. H. Featherston Clark, now dead. However depressing the circumstances—and circumstances are pretty depressing sometimes in France—Ball was always up to some fool trick. The account of how in the end his clownishness brought him "a bit of ribbon" reads like a romance. Says Lieutenant Clark:

> "A" Company of the Royal Huntingdonshire Regiment had fallen in along the cobbled street of the gray-walled French village. They waited, "standing easy," and a low hum of conversation pervaded the ranks. Suddenly it died away. A small group of officers emerged from their billet higher up the street and walked toward the company. "Company, 'shun!" said the sergeant-major. A hundred and twenty odd rifles clicked simultaneously to their owners' sides, and the same number of healthy faces assumed the wooden expression that the well-trained soldier considers a necessary part of the position of "Attention."
>
> The sergeant-major stept briskly up to the second in command. "A hundred and twenty-seven on parade. One man absent, sir," he announced. "Who's that?" asked the second in command. "Private Ball, sir," replied the sergeant-major. The second in command turned to the captain, who, six feet away, had heard all this perfectly well, saluted gravely, and repeated the information. "A" Company liked to do things with a bit of "swank."
>
> "Ball, eh?" said the captain. "That fellow's getting a bit of a nuisance. Have to be jumped on, tho I don't want to do it. He's such a deuced funny devil.
>
> "Inspect your platoons, gentlemen," he ordered. The subalterns saluted, and departed to their task. The sergeant-major coughed discreetly and remarked, "I see 'im engaged with the Mayor's daughter before parade, sir." "I'll daughter him," snapt the captain.
>
> At that moment a little man with an exceedingly small head, hatless, and carrying a rifle, was observed doubling along the street toward the company.
>
> "Private Ball. Here!" roared the sergeant-major. The little man marched up and put on a look which a stone statue caught absent from its pedestal might be expected to assume.
>
> "Where have you been?" demanded the officer.
>
> "Lookin' fer me 'at, sir. Couldn't find none."
>
> "Go and get one."
>
> "Cawn't find none to fit, sir. Me 'ead's too small."
>
> "Get any hat you can find," said the captain testily.
>
> A few minutes passed; the platoon commanders finished their inspection and stood before their platoons.
>
> The captain stept back two or three paces and called the company to attention. They stood stiff and solemn as gate-posts. Suddenly he noticed the wooden look on their faces relax. One man in No. 2 Platoon was actually grinning. The captain turned on his heel sharply and caught his breath. He was used to emergencies. He had dealt with them for the last two years from Ypres to the Somme, but this was out of the ordinary. For a brief instant he reflected. The company would certainly laugh. It would be better for the company to laugh within the letter of the law, so to speak, at the position of "Stand easy" than grin and giggle at the position of "Attention." "Stand at ease—Stand easy," he said. On the word easy a roar of laughter crashed like a volley from one end of the company to another. Even the sergeant-major pretended to blow his nose, while Captain Merrington was troubled with a fly in his throat. For bearing down on the company in a "smart and soldier-like manner," as the drill-book has it, came Private Ball, rifle at the slope, wearing a dingy top-hat, and with a look of unimpeachable righteousness on his india-rubber countenance. The Captain had given him a free hand in the matter of hats, and his impish sense of humor had been too much for him.
>
> A few weeks later the company with

The HANDY TERMINAL

25¢ each

Eliminates *all* terminal troubles—no burned fingers—no lost nuts in drip pan—no loose connections.

Most ignition troubles can be traced directly to loose connections caused by vibration and jar. The Handy *can't* work loose—the greater the vibration the tighter the jaws of the Handy grip—the better the electrical contact.

The jaws of the Handy are threaded on the inside and engage the threads of the Spark Plug center bolt. One motion raises the ring, compresses the steel spring, releases the terminal and lifts it from the spark plug. There are no nuts to tighten or loosen or fish out of the drip pan. No tools are required. Can be attached or detached in *one second*. The method of fastening the magneto cable insures a permanent connection. The ferrule is fitted to the cable and the stripped wire firmly held by a copper clip, making a non-soldered connection that can't work loose.

The Handy is the last word in convenience and efficiency. Made in three sizes to fit *every* make of spark plug, for pleasure cars, motor cycles, trucks, motor boats, airplanes, etc. Sold everywhere. If your dealer can't supply you—sent prepaid on receipt of price. Buy *a set* and enjoy the many advantages of these wonderful time and trouble savers.

Dealers—Write for attractive proposition

THE FRANCIS-RAND COMPANY
Manufacturers of
HANDY PRODUCTS
405 ERIE BLDG. CLEVELAND, U. S. A.

INFLUENCE OF THE MIND ON THE BODY
By Paul Dubois, M.D. 12mo, Cloth, 64 pages. 50 cents.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

COMFORT AT YOUR DESK

The Ivory Garter doesn't bind. It gives you comfort walking or sitting. The business man likes the Ivory Garter. It is light, cool, padless, non-irritating—the efficient garter. Ask your dealer or will mail prepaid upon receipt of price. **Prices 50c, 35c, 25c.**
(*The Ivory Garter is the same high quality as before the war.*)
DEALERS: Order from your jobber or direct.
Catalog including women's garters on request.
IVORY GARTER CO., Sole Mfrs., New Orleans, U. S. A.
New York Sales Office, 200 Fifth Avenue.

Ivory Garter
REGISTERED U.S. & FOREIGN

No metal at all
CAN'T RUST

USED IN THE ARMIES AND NAVIES OF THE WORLD
Your boy needs a
Easy to Fill
Press the Button
PARKER
LUCKY CURVE
SAFETY-SEALED
FOUNTAIN PEN
GEO. S. PARKER JANESVILLE WIS. U.S.A.
JACK-KNIFE

PRICE
$2.50 up

Parker Clip, 25c extra

PRICE
Sterling Silver, $5

18-K Gold Plate, $6

New Parker PATENT Clip held in place like a WASHER

$2.50, $3, $4, $5 at leading dealers. Catalog free

Drop ink tablet in water

Dissolves immediately into fluid ink

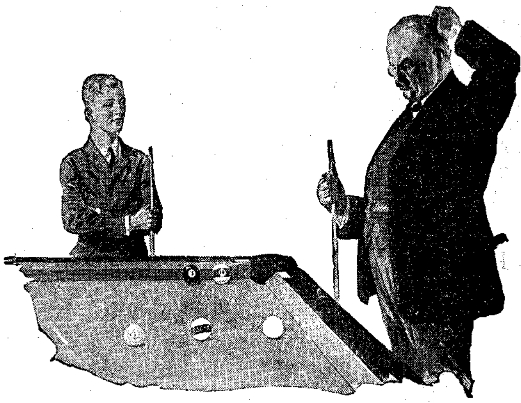
SAFETY-SEALED **—The new type "no holes in the wall" fountain pen. Ink can't get out to soil clothes or person. In event of accident to interior mechanism the pen automatically changes from a Self-Filler to non-Self-Filler without interruption of service.**

PARKER INK TABLETS

for a soldier's "kit" in place of fluid ink. Ten cents per box of 36 tablets.

Parker Pen Co., 60 Mill Street, Janesville, Wisconsin. New York Retail Store, Woolworth Building

Sons and Fathers Meet At Billiards —MAN TO MAN!



Play Carom and Pocket Billiards *in your home* and rear red-blooded boys. Unite *all* members of your family in this life-long comradeship.

Homes need the protection of these fascinating pastimes shared in common—you owe your boys and girls your own society. But don't think Billiards is a children's game—all ages love these merry times that the "Billiard Hour" brings each day.

BRUNSWICK HOME BILLIARD TABLES

Handsome designs in oak and mahogany with fast Monarch cushions, accurate angles and ever level playing beds. Sizes and styles to fit all homes—some can be folded away when not in use.

Popular Purchase Plan lets you play while you pay—on low monthly payments.

Expert Book of 33 Carom and Pocket Games and High Class Outfit of Balls, Cues, etc., given with every Brunswick.

Get Billiard Book FREE

See the tables in attractive color reproductions and get our free home trial offer.

All contained in our color-book, **"Billiards—The Home Magnet."** Send your address today, without fail, for free copy.

THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO.
Dept. 54X, 623-633 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago
You may send me free copy of your color-book—"Billiards—The Home Magnet," and tell about your home trial offer.

Name ....
Address ....
....

many others was going over the top to capture an exceedingly strong piece of German line. The story goes on:

Captain Merrington was taking a final look through a periscope at the frontage his company was about to assault. He looked cheerful enough—he always looked cheerful on these occasions—but his thoughts were grave. The bit of line his company had to attack was extremely strong and lay between the horns of two small salients in the enemy line. Therefore the space that "A" Company would have to cross would be swept by flanking machine-gun fire from both sides.

The captain had chosen Private Ball to be his "observer" on this occasion, and he was carrying a sand-bag. "What's in that sand-bag, Ball?" asked a subaltern, glad of anything to talk about. "Mewnitions, sir," was the odd reply. "Your observer looks like doing a bit of bombing on his own to-day," remarked the subaltern to his commander. The captain looked at his watch. A few seconds more, whistles sounded along the line, and "A" Company was over the top. "Tec-toc-toc-toc" went the German machine guns from both flanks. It was as the captain had feared, and the first line was almost swept away before reaching the German wire. The second and third lines faltered, stopt, and sought cover in shell-holes. The captain, in the rear of the company, set his jaw very firmly. All his officers were down, but he knew that every man of his company within sight would follow him, and he meant to get those trenches. He took off his steel helmet that all might recognize him the easier, and stalked slowly toward the enemy trench. Private Ball, with his sand-bag, followed close behind. The line moved forward once more, and then the captain fell, shot through both thighs. Again the line faltered.

"Dunno as I cawn't get 'em on, sir," said Private Ball. "Try," replied his officer.

Private Ball, opening his sand-bag, knocked off his shrapnel helmet and put on the famous top-hat. Then with a screw picket as a walking-stick he advanced toward the German line, not with the dignified stride of the Captain, but with the sidelong gait which has placed Mr. Charles Chaplin at the head of his profession. It was one of the things that win battles. Every man who could see the hat through the smoke of shell-bursts went forward behind it. The white plume of King Henry of Navarre was never more gallantly followed than this old top-hat, the property of a French *maire.*

Before he lost consciousness Captain Merrington knew that "A" Company had reached its objective.

It was some time later, when Private Ball was convalescing, that the Captain, still in hospital, received a letter and a curiously bulky package. This was the letter:

"Sir, I am sending you a top-hat, the same I made the company laugh with on parade, for which I am sorry, as I thought you would like it as a sooveneer of that scrap. The *Boches* was surprized to see me in a top-hat, I think. They only hit me once, which was in the shoulder and is nearly well. Thank you very much for sending my name in for that bit of ribbon, you being so ill at the time, and which is more than I should have got by rights. Hoping this finds you better as it leaves me.—I am, Yours very respectfully, No. 2271 Private E. Ball."

IN PETROGRAD'S BASTILE

IN Petrograd's bastile are imprisoned—or, as the Government describes it, interned—eight men who played important parts in Russian affairs until the wheel of fortune swung against them. They are General Rennenkampf, military judge during the attempted revolution of 1906, whose record is described as constituting a "hangman's progress" to Siberia; Mr. Bieletsky, former director of police and the accomplice of *agents provocateurs;* Mr. Makaroff, who is said to have procured the election of a burglar to the Duma to act as a spy; Mr. Sikremieff, former chief of the Army Motor Supply Office; J. Chtcheglovitoff, former Minister of Justice, whom Count Witte called the "most clever and most corrupt man in Europe"; Prince Alexander Dolgorukoff, the cavalry commander seized as a supporter of General Korniloff; General Voyeikoff, palace commander of the former Czar, and last, but not least, the notorious Alexander Protopopoff, dupe and slave of the mystic monk, Rasputin.

The place of "detention" of these formerly distinguished gentlemen is the notorious Troubetskoi bastion of the Fortress of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, where for two centuries of Russian unrest there have been imprisoned high-born traitors, pretenders to the throne, assassins, nihilists, and bomb-throwers in general.

As the result of a month's negotiations, which were finally indorsed by Premier Kerensky, a correspondent of the Associated Press was permitted to visit the historic prison, which he thus describes in the Salt Lake *Tribune.*

> The bastion, which is a part of the obsolete fortification, is on the banks of the Neva. It is a two-story hexagonal building surrounding a court-yard along five sides of which runs a double tier of low, arched windows, securely barred. The sixth side is a high wall.
>
> According to popular belief the bastion cells are "stone sacks," which, being below the level of the river, are liable to inundation, but this idea is erroneous. The lower row, in which there are thirty-six cells is on the ground level, but there are no prisoners here, and the upper story, with the same number of cells, is out of the reach of the recurring river floods.

The correspondent made his visit accompanied by the Assistant Procurator of the High Court of Petrograd. Before inspecting the cells they visited the prison chancellery, and the writer continues:

> Pointing to one of two doors the procurator said: Inside are prisoners under examination." He opened the first door immediately, showing a stoutish, gray-bearded man, who was Bieletsky, gesticulating to

LET
THE
COMMERCIAL
DUPLICATOR
EARN MONEY
FOR YOU

THE
Commercial
DUPLICATOR
SIMPLIFIES DETAILS

The Firm Needs It Because—
The COMMERCIAL DUPLICATOR is a great factor in rendering better service. It speeds up delivery from 35% to 40%. It reduces labor and expense by developing economical management.

The Office Manager Needs It Because—
It does away with rewriting, eliminates all copying errors, cuts down supply expense and reduces labor to a minimum.

The Sales Manager Needs It Because—
Every time a price is changed, a delivery date is revised, or a good idea develops it is possible to transmit it at once to the sales force.

The Auditor Needs It Because—
With it financial statements, operating reports, and other accounting forms can be copied in perfect alignment with unequaled economy and extreme simplicity.

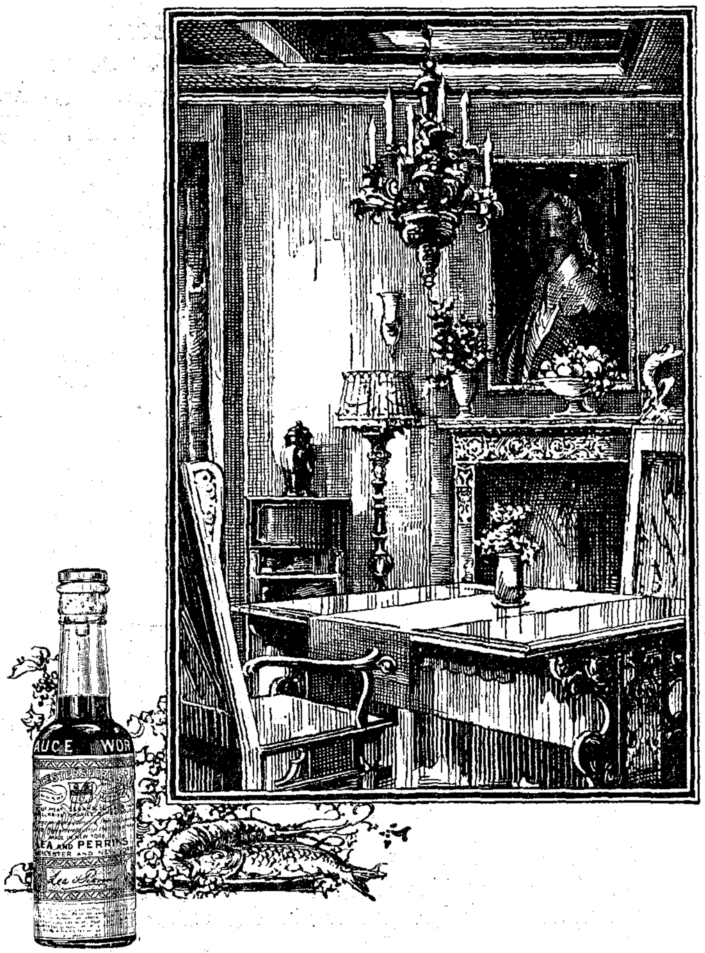
The Order Clerk Needs It Because—
It saves the time lost in rewriting of salesmen's orders, and reduces the dangers of errors to a minimum—because only one original, or master copy, is required. All possibility of costly mistakes, due to errors in rewriting, is done away with.

And yet these are but a few of the many uses to which the COMMERCIAL DUPLICATOR can be profitably put. It is—in all truth—the machine of a thousand uses. That is why it is in general use by business firms of every size and description, in every section of the country. Without one cent of obligation on your part, ask us to show you what the COMMERCIAL can and will do for YOU. Use the coupon NOW.

Duplicator
Manufacturing
Co.
510 Commercial
Duplicator Bldg., Chicago

Please show us how the Commercial Duplicator can enable us to do our work in less time.

Firm name.................
By.........................
Address....................
City..............State...............



THE most exquisitely appointed dining-hall can serve no more delectable dishes than can the table in most moderate circumstances where the thrifty housewife knows the wonder-workings of the snappy, piquant seasoning—

LEA & PERRINS

The Original Worcestershire Sauce

100 recipes on kitchen hanger free from Lea & Perrins, 241 West Street, New York

CLERICAL TYPES

by Rev. James M. Campbell ("Hamish Mann"), presents, in a series of twenty delightful sketches, character studies of as many ministers. The criticisms are keen and to the point but essentially human and good-humored. The book abounds in good sense touched here and there by flashes of trenchant wit mingled with affecting pathos.

12mo, Cloth. $1.00; by mail $1.12.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-60 Fourth Avenue, New York

CONNECTIVES OF ENGLISH SPEECH

A valuable manual by James C. Fernald, L.H.D., on the correct use of Prepositions, Conjunctions, Relative Pronouns, and Adverbs in a concise and handy form with a wealth of illustrative examples. The authoritative work on these highly-important essentials of a fluent style. Indispensable to teachers, ministers, writers and all lovers of accurate English. *Cloth, $1.50 net. Postpaid $1.62.* FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.

A Four-Inch Shelf of Health-Books

Here are four splendid books on health. Stand them up together and they take four inches of space on your shelf, but they will bulk a thousand times larger than that in your life. To own and study these four books is the best life insurance policy a man or woman can take out. They are filled with sanity and wisdom and will save their cost over and over again in doctor's bills. Read them, mold your life on them, and watch yourself gaining in health and strength from day to day.

How to Live

By Prof. Irving Fisher and ***Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk.*** Authorized by the Hygiene Reference Board of the Life Extension Institute. Endorsed by physicians and health authorities everywhere. Will make you over and add years to your life. 92,000 copies sold.

By mail, $1.12

The Influence of the Mind on the Body

By Dr. Paul Dubois, the eminent neurologist. An intimate and clearly expressed talk on this much discussed subject that contains a wealth of inspiration and help. Points the way to health and happiness. *By mail, 54 cents*

The Heart and Blood Vessels

By Dr. I. H. Hirschfeld. Tells the story of the heart and its ailments, shows you how to care for and cure all disorders of the circulation by right living and careful eating, and how to reach a healthy old age.

By mail, $1.37

Nervous Breakdowns and How to Avoid Them

By Charles D. Musgrove, M.D. A sane, practical book on the cause and cure of nervous troubles that will commend itself to your intelligence. Will do wonders for you physically and mentally. *By mail, $1.12*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York

an examining magistrate, while through the other door, when it was opened, could be seen only a regular aquiline profile silhouetted against a barred window.

"That is Protopopoff," said the procurator, closing the door.

The correspondent was then conducted to the cells on the upper story, in which the prisoners are confined at present. They open on a corridor which follows the hexagonal construction of the building. On one side of the corridor are barred windows opening out on the court-yard, while on the other side is a row of red-painted, iron-bound, oaken doors, with slots for peering and pigeon-holes, which may be closed at will, for handing in food to the occupants.

From an examination of the prison regulations and the statements made by Assistant Governor Kurindin, the correspondent obtained an idea of the treatment accorded the prisoners.

"All the eight prisoners who formerly were compelled to wear prison clothing now wear their own," said Mr. Kurindin. "We supply gratis the ration of a soldier, but the prisoners are allowed to purchase an officer's ration, which all of them do except Protopopoff, who, declaring that he is the cause of Russia's misfortunes, persists in eating a private's fare.

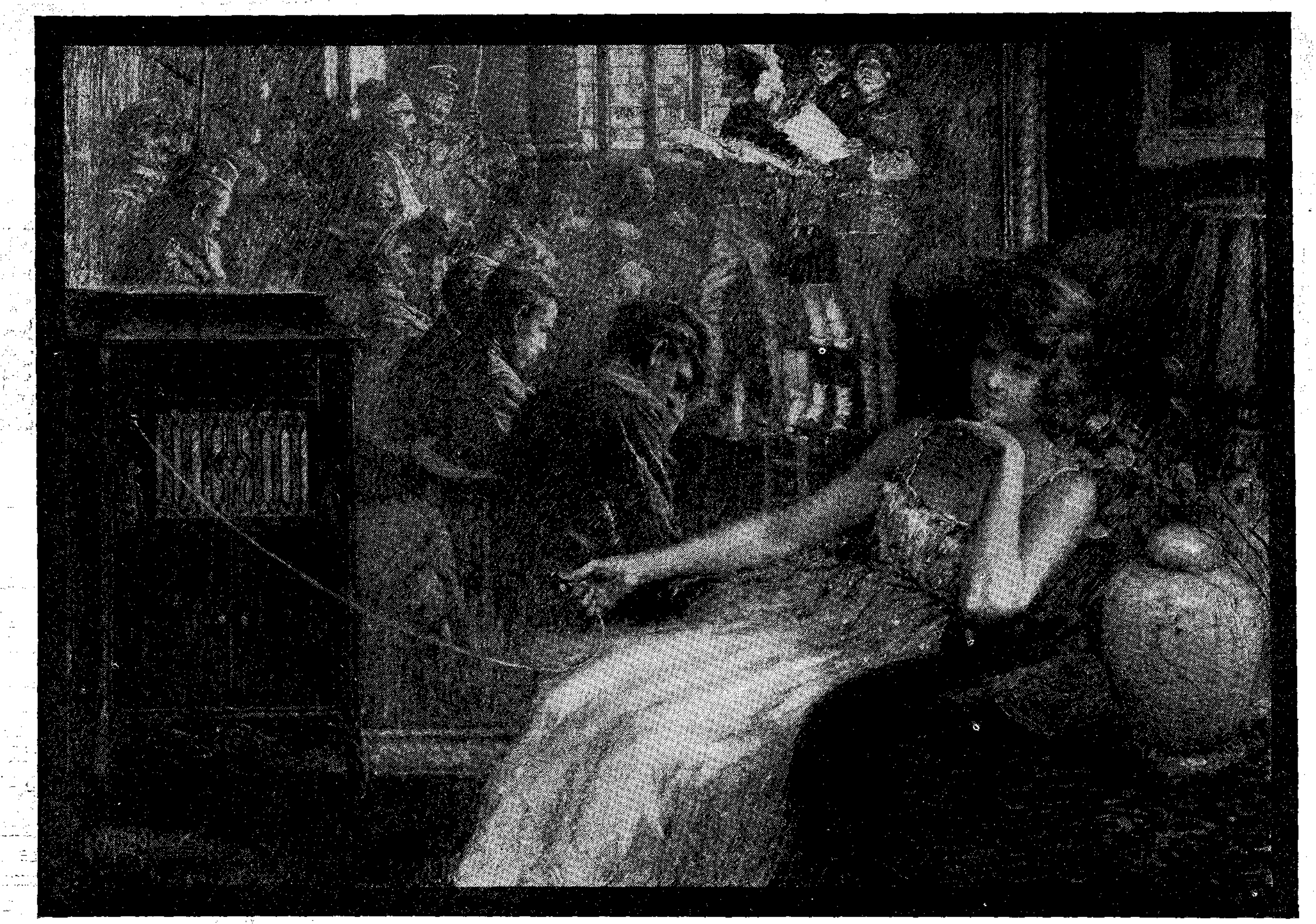
"The prisoners' friends, who may visit them twice weekly, are allowed to bring certain authorized foods, among which one may find caviar. The prisoners are permitted to smoke, but are allowed no alcohol.

"Most of the prisoners, among whom are three of Russia's most cultivated citizens, read all day under no restrictions, except that newspapers are not allowed. They receive letters and may write them three times a week. The letters are examined by the procurator, but after the revolution the prison administration ceased the practise of testing for invisible ink, which had been in vogue continuously since the reign of Peter the Great.

"The prisoners exercise in the court-yard twice daily with only their guards for company. They never see one another. The doctor visits each cell daily, but in case of serious sickness the prisoners are sent to hospitals outside, as were, for instance, the late Premier Stürmer and the former Empress's friend, Mlle. Virubova, as there is no hospital within the fortress. The prisoners behave extremely well and are never querulous now. Immediately after the revolution, however, we had 'Black Hundred' Jew Baiter Orloff, who raised trouble daily. The only request we have received lately was from General Rennenkampf, who, being afraid of lynching, begged us not to transfer him to another prison."

Escape from the prison would seem to be well-nigh impossible—indeed Governor Kurindin assured the correspondent that there was no record of such an occurrence in modern times—for the guards consist, first of a regular military unit, and, secondly, of two representatives of every regiment in Petrograd. The latter, who are stationed inside, carefully watch the prisoners, while the other guard is posted outside on the bastion. Continuing the description of the prison, *The Tribune* says:

In the library the correspondent found volumes in Russian, French, English, Ger-



"What wizardry that can carry vision to the field of France; can paint the scene—the ancient abbey, the group of brave young hearts; nay! even more, can summon his very presence".

THE MAGIC OF MUSIC

INEXPRESSIBLE, the comfort my Vocalion is to me during these lonesome evening hours!

"By day I am busy, and in a tiny way I hope, helpful. But the evening—the time which seems to belong to him, would be almost unendurable were it not for the solace that the music of the Vocalion brings to me.

"After he had been gone a few weeks, a letter came from 'somewhere in France' which told me of *his* evenings.

> "and we made up a very tolerable quartette, with a burr and a brogue, a drawl and I suppose a twang from yours truly. The boys seem to prefer the old songs—'Sweet and Low' is, I think, the general favorite."

"Nothing, not even his letters, seems to bring him so close to me as to sit down with the Vocalion and play this dear old song.

"As softly, with tones that are real and beautiful, the Vocalion begins to play, I draw out this wonderful expression control, the Graduola, until the full, virile voices come to me softened to tenderest pianissimo—

"Sweet and low, sweet and low
Wind of the Western sea—

"Then I press the Graduola gently and the lovely old melody sweeps out more and more broadly with (to me) Billy's rich baritone clearly discernible:

"Over the rolling waters go
Come from the dying moon and blow
Blow him again to me—

"Now I draw out the Graduola again, and slowly the music floats away to its tender, soothing close—

"While my little one, while my pretty
one sleeps.—

"What wondrous wizardry is this, that in the quiet of the lonely evening can carry vision across the weary miles of tossing ocean to the fields of France; can paint the scene—the ancient abbey, the group of brave young hearts; nay! even more, can summon *his very presence?"*

This wizardry is the magic of music—that gift to Man which above all others stirs the soul—inspires, consoles and remakes memories to living realities again!

It is the magic of music's eloquent hand-servant—the phonograph—that wonderful interpreter which knows and voices all her thousand tongues!

It is the magic of the phonograph's new art—emotional response—which makes the phonograph truly an instrument of *personal expression.*

The Aeolian-Vocalion is the phonograph personalized, refined and made still better. Its richness, beauty, clarity of tone—its marvelous ability to revivify distinctive instruments and voices—its great appealing new feature, the Graduola, for controlling expression, bespeak the stride it marks in phonograph development.

The Aeolian-Vocalion is made in many models priced from $100 to $350. Models without Graduola, $35 to $75. Beautiful Art Styles at slight additional cost. Handsome catalogue upon request. Address 29 W. 42d St., New York, Dept. E-102.

THE AEOLIAN VOCALION

The Phonograph made by a great music house

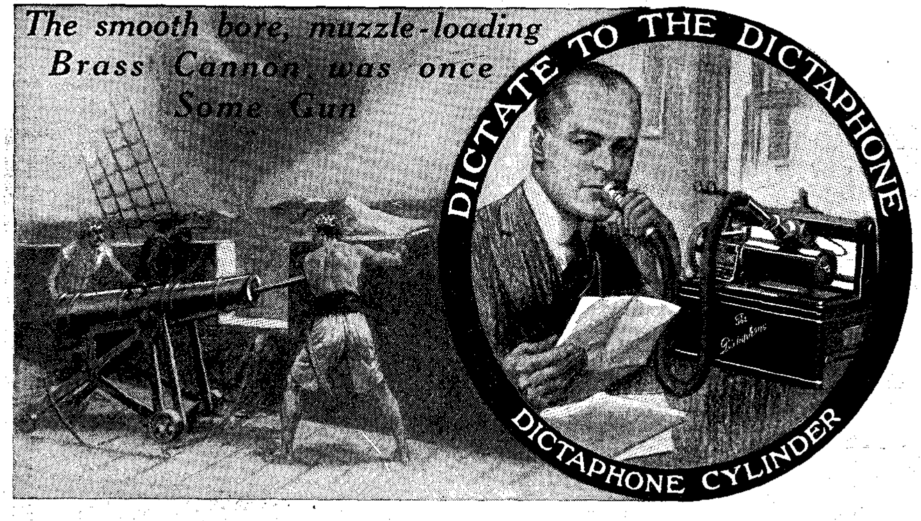
THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

LONDON—29 WEST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK—PARIS

In Newark, 897 Broad St.
Brooklyn, 11 Flatbush Ave.
Cincinnati, 25 W. 4th Street
Dayton, 114 N. Main St.

In Chicago
116 So. Michigan Boulevard
St. Louis, 1004 Olive Street
Indianapolis
237 N. Penna. Street

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE U. S.—IN CANADA, NORDHEIMER PIANO & MUSIC CO., Ltd., TORONTO


The smooth bore, muzzle-loading Brass Cannon was once Some Gun
DICTATE TO THE DICTAPHONE
DICTAPHONE CYLINDER

It Gave Service—It Made Military History *It Was There*

TODAY, the smooth bore, muzzle-loading brass cannon has about as much standing as a one-cylinder automobile.

Once, too, longhand was the approved method of correspondence. Then came shorthand, and within recent years the still better system of The Dictaphone.

A system by which the correspondence is handled much more conveniently, much more economically, and with greater expedition than in any other way.

A service which keeps The Dictaphone System at all times at top-notch efficiency.

Call us up and get the names of some Dictaphone users in your neighborhood. Get the real inside facts.

If you can't take time to go visiting, call up The Dictaphone expert handiest to you. He'll tell you the whole story in fifteen minutes. You will believe him, too, for his facts shoot straight.

If you don't find his name in the telephone book, write to

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED
Dept. 102-J, Woolworth Building, New York
Stores in the Principal Cities. Dealers Everywhere. Write for "The Man at the Desk."
The word DICTAPHONE is a TRADE MARK, registered in the United States and in foreign countries.

This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

Dictate to the Dictaphone

OLD LAME PEOPLE OLD
NEW NEW
Need Nature Form Extension Shoe Makes both feet look alike, no matter how short. Ready-made shoes worn. Stylish and secure. *Write for Booklet.*
A. Sinn, 743 Bergen St., Newark, N.J.

WANTED AN IDEA! Think of some simple thing to patent. Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent." RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.

COURAGE—HONOR—MANLINESS
Here Are Three Books That Will Inspire These Things In Your BOY

"The Boy's Book of Battles"
By ERIC WOOD
Stirring stories of great battles on land and sea. True to historical facts. *INSTRUCTIVE* and vivid descriptions of famous battles, such as: Marathon; Hastings; Spanish Armada; Trafalgar; Waterloo; Gettysburg; Omdurman; and many others. Beautifully illustrated in color and half-tone.
Large 12mo. Decorated Cloth Cover. $1.50 net; by mail $1.62.

"The Boy Scouts' Roll of Honor"
By ERIC WOOD
The stories of a multitude of scouts, who, true to their record, at the risk of life and limb, have saved life on land or sea. Beautifully illustrated. Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout, has written the foreword.
12mo, Cloth. $1.50 net; by mail, $1.62.

"The Boy's Book of Adventure"
By Eric Wood
True tales of actual adventure make up the many thrilling chapters of which this book is composed. Man-eating Lions in East Africa; Roosevelt's Ride for Life; Sir George Grey attacked by Australian Aborigines; Fire at Sea on the stricken "Clydesdale"; Tracked by Wolves; A Leap for Life; A Treacherous Guide, etc. Beautifully illustrated. *12mo, Cloth. $1.50 net; by mail, $1.62.*

At all Bookstores or the Publishers
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, NEW YORK

man, Italian, and even Finnish, the last for the use of the Finnish patriots who, under former Premier Stolypin's oppressive "equality law," were tried and imprisoned in Russia.

The court-yard, in which, because of the rain that was falling at the time, no one was exercising, makes an incongruous impression, because, tho overlooked by the forbidding barred windows, it can be reached only through a metal cage in which the prisoners wait.

Returning to the chancellery, the correspondent examined the roll of past captives, among whom were the terrorist assassin, Gershuni, and the chemist, Nicholas Morosoff, held in the bastion for twenty-five years under suspicion of complicity in the assassination of Alexander II.

In the roll were two other entries of a striking character in a different way. The first reads:

"1905, January 12: Pieshkoff Alexis Maximovitch." This is the real name of Maxim Gorky. The second entry reads: "Gillik Issye, identity uncertain; believed surname Mazantzeff; handed over for execution, February 7, 1908."

One of the most striking incidents of the visit occurred while the roll was being examined, and is thus described by the correspondent:

After putting his head into one of the side rooms the procurator announced that the examination within the room had been finished. Into the chancellery, with two soldiers behind him, walked, well drest but collarless, a man of middle height, slight figure, small features, and a short, grayish beard, with eyes unnaturally bright and almost feverish and an expression of extraordinary refinement and dignity.

"That," said the procurator, "is Mr. Protopopoff."

The former Minister of the Interior stopt in the middle of the room.

"We can speak English," he began, at which the procurator intervened.

"Please do not," he said.

On this Mr. Protopopoff, with a smile apparently intended to express sarcasm, began speaking in Russian. Asked regarding his health, he answered enigmatically, "It is too good."

Asked whether he had any complaints to make, he replied:

"I have no complaints of any kind. Would any of your Americans complain if they knew they were desperate criminals?"

Here Mr. Protopopoff smiled again, apparently in sarcasm, and the correspondent, thinking the words were intended as an oblique protest against his treatment, said:

"You mean that as irony?"

"It is not irony," answered Mr. Protopopoff. "I have no right to complain because I am guilty of crime."

"That," said the correspondent, "is a strange remark in the presence of the procurator, whose duty is to pile up evidence against you."

The former minister's head again was thrust quickly to one side as he said, without a smile:

"I supply the evidence myself. I am guilty of the most awful crime of not understanding the spirit of my age."

Repeating the words, "spirit of my age" in Russian, Protopopoff, followed by his soldier guards, went out of the room

SPICE OF LIFE

Had a Good Start.—MAUDE—" Let's start a secret society ! "

ALICE—" All right, I heard a lot of secrets at the bridge club this afternoon ! " —*The Lamb.*

Had Tried the Cure.—DOCTOR—" Your throat is in a very bad state. Have you ever tried gargling with salt water? "

SKIPPER—" Yes, I've been torpedoed six times."—*Punch.*

Not in Her Class.—HE—" I offer you my heart's first fresh young affections."

SHE—" George, I have often thought I'd like to teach—but I never cared for kindergarten work."—*Judge.*

Filling in a Cipher.—FOND MOTHER (reading)—" 'Our captain is one of the best, and we're ready to follow him to H——l.' I suppose he means the Hindenburg line."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Welcome Guest.—NODD—" Are you sure your wife knows I'm going home to dinner with you? "

TODD—" Knows ! Well, rather ! Why, my dear fellow, I argued with her about it this morning for nearly half an hour."—*Life.*

Boom in African Trade.—" The wrist-watch has done much for our trade."

" Where is your trade? "

" It is mainly in Africa. Formerly we couldn't sell a native a watch because he wore no pockets to carry it in."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Kansas Art Declining.—It is reported that the bloodhounds will be discarded from " Uncle Tom's Cabin." The next thing we know some one will stand on the edge of the frozen ice and throw kewpie dolls at Eliza. Art is not what it used to be.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Journal.*

A Severe Test.—How to tell if you love her well enough to marry her is the problem the horse editor of the Paris *Appeal* solves for its bachelor readers. Says the H. E.:

"Well, my boy, imagine her on a hot, sticky day bending over a wash-tub, scrubbing your clothes as your mother used to do. Picture her, as you enter, stopping her work and wiping the perspiration from her face with the corner of her apron. If you feel that you would still care to kiss her; that she still looks as good to you as she does in her party togs, go right ahead and marry her. She's the girl."—*Kansas City Times.*

Wanted a Monopoly.—A keen temperance advocate was addressing a meeting on his pet subject. " I should like," he declared, " to take every bottle of wine and every bottle of beer and every bottle of spirits and sink them all to the bottom of the sea."

A man at the back of the hall jumped up excitedly, shouting: " Hear, hear ! Hear, hear ! ".

The lecturer paused in his remarks to beam delighted approval on the interrupter.

"Ah, my friend," he said, " I see you are a good teetotaler; a man made of the right stuff."

"Oh, no," said the man; " I am a diver."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Homes of Beauty

What is a good home worth to you? What is it worth to you to know that the exterior of your home, garage or barn, built from crest to base with

RED CEDAR SHINGLES

will wear for generations, and improve with age? This is the historic record of nature's imperishable covering—RED CEDAR SHINGLES.

The architectural beauty of Red Cedar Shingles is exemplified by the actual photograph of the house in this picture. The Red Cedar Shingle is truly a product of beauty—practical and efficient.

BUY RITE-GRADE GUARANTEED SHINGLES

Why not take advantage of the fact that when you buy Red Cedar Shingles the West Coast Lumbermen's Association is inspecting the grade and manufacture of 50 of the leading mills?

L W RITE GRADE C A INSPECTED

This is the identification mark of all brands of Red Cedar Shingles that pass this inspection.

Send for Sample Shingle and Valuable Building Books Free

WEST COAST LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION
Shingle Branch, 428 Henry Building
Seattle, Wash.

Base and Floor one continuous piece.

Imperial Sanitary Floor

Put On Like Plaster—Wears Like Iron

It is a composition material, easily applied in plastic form over old or new wood, iron, concrete or other solid foundation—Laid 3-8 to 1-2 in. thick—Does not crack, peel or come loose from foundation.

It presents a continuous, fine grained, smooth, non-slippery surface, practically a seamless tile—No crack, crevice or joint for the accumulation of grease, dirt or moisture—Is noiseless and does not fatigue.

The Best Floor

for Kitchen, Pantry, Bath Room, Laundry, Porch, Garage, Restaurant, Theater, Hotel, Factory, Office Building, Railroad Station, Hospital—all places where a beautiful, substantial and foot-easy floor is desired.

Your choice of several practical colors. Full information and sample FREE on request.

IMPERIAL FLOOR COMPANY
930 Cutler Building, Rochester, N Y.
On the Market 10 years

LAW

STUDY AT HOME

Become a lawyer and big success awaits you. Legally trained men win high positions in business and public life. Greater opportunities now than ever before. Be independent—be a leader. Thousands of lawyers are earning

$3,000 to $10,000 Annually

We guide you step by step. You can train at home during spare time. We prepare you to pass bar examination in any state. Money refunded according to our Guarantee Bond if dissatisfied. Degree of LL. B. conferred. Thousands of successful students enrolled. Low cost, easy terms. Big Law Library and modern course in Public Speaking free if you enroll now. Get our valuable 120 page "Law Guide" and "Evidence" books free. Send for them—now.

LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 1052-FB, Chicago

Become a Stenographer

LEARN AT HOME—THE NEW WAY

Earn $25 to $40 a week. Speed of 80 to 100 words a minute in typewriting and 125 to 150 words a minute in shorthand. Entirely new method. Learn at home in spare time.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR AMAZING OFFER

Entire Course on Trial. Complete business training included. Send to-day for new descriptive book and special offer. Address

THE TULLOSS SCHOOL, 3235 College Hill, Springfield, Ohio

$2.50 A Month Buys a Visible Writing L. C. SMITH

Perfect machines only of standard size with keyboard of standard universal arrangement—has Back-spacer—Tabulator two color ribbon—Ball Bearing construction—every operating convenience. Five Days Free Trial. Fully guaranteed. Catalog and special price sent free.

HARRY A. SMITH
381-231 N. 5th Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Books on Business

that will furnish you with the ammunition and the weapons to hit the target of success square in the center.

How to Deal with Human Nature in Business

A practical, up-to-the-minute book by *Sherwin Cody* on correspondence, advertising, and sales methods. It explains clearly and forcibly both the broad principles of successful business conduct and the hundreds of small practical essentials that one MUST KNOW in order to succeed. It covers letter-writing, salesmanship, retailing, executive duties, publicity, and store, office, and factory supervision, makes a study of various phases of business life and the qualities needed to cope with them, and bristles with suggestion, direction, and example based on the practical psychology of commercial effort. It has many valuable illustrations, charts and diagrams. It is the one book that it is imperative for you to own. Get it to-day and start on the road to bigger business. *Large 12mo, Cloth. $2.00 net; by mail $2.12.*

How to Choose the Right Vocation

is a large new book by *Holmes W. Merton*, of Pace & Pace Institute. It shows you how to judge of your talents and temperament and how to select the vocation in which *your* personality will work with the greatest harmony and success. 1,400 vocations classified with requirements for success in each. *$1.62 postpaid.*

Successful Selling

An inspiring book by *E. Leichter* which will be of equal interest to the veteran and the tyro. Covers everything that goes into the making of a sale: Fitness for Salesmanship—Approaching the Prospect—The Presentation—How to Close—How to Meet Objections—Creating a Desire—Initiative, etc. It will show you *how to get BIG orders. 12mo, Boards. 50 cents net; by mail 54 cents.*

Personal Power

A stimulating, encouraging work, written by a practical man of affairs, *Keith J. Thomas*, who has achieved a high place in his chosen calling. It points out, in a peculiarly gripping style. the way to develop will-power, mental concentration, and winning personality. It gives practical directions for acquiring the faculty of reading men and their motives and will immensely increase your chances of making good in your profession. *12mo, Cloth. $1.75 net; by mail $1.87.*

Short Talks on Retail Selling

A volume of chatty, inspirational talks on retail selling by *S. Rowland Hall*, formerly Principal of the School of Advertising and Salesmanship of the I. C. S., calculated to arouse in salesfolk a keen interest in the art of properly handling the customer, and to keep them constantly on the alert to sense and seize every selling opportunity. Every page stimulates initiative and the ambition that achieves results. *12mo, Cloth. 75 cents net; by mail 87 cents.*

The Ambitious Woman in Business

by *Eleanor Gilbert*, is a new book of right-down-to-the-minute advice for the live-wire woman worker of to-day. It will show you how to get ahead in business through practical application of the definite plans she proposes, no matter what position you may now occupy. Send for it to-day. *12mo, Cloth, illustrated, 400 pages, $1.50 net; by mail, $1.62.*

The Book of Thrift

An extremely timely and practical work by *T. D. MacGregor*, at once an inspiration to the reader and a dependable *Guide Book* on the road to fortune. It points out the pitfalls to be avoided and gives practical and well-tested advice as to how to achieve financial independence. It has been well called "The Twentieth Century Poor Richard." *Large 12mo, Cloth. $1.00 net; by mail $1.12.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

Breaking the Ice.—"I'm quite a near neighbor of yours now," said Mr. Bore. "I'm living just across the river."

"Indeed," replied Miss Smart. "I hope you'll drop in some day."—*Christian Register.*

Destiny Struck Dumb

And thou shouldst place thy hand in his
and come
And follow gladly over hill and lea;
Even Destiny would be in silence dumb
When thou wert back with me.
—*Madison Democrat.*

Sympathetic.—"I once knew a man who went hungry in order to buy feed for his horse."

"I can understand his sentiments. Many's the time I have cut down on meat and potatoes in order to buy gasoline."—*Washington Star.*

You Buette!

Said Kitty when called a coquette,
"I'm not such a big one as Buette,
You can take it from me,
She, unquestionably,
Is the biggest coquet in our suette."
—*Boston Transcript.*

A Suffrage Argument.—He—"Of course, women should vote. They deserve suffrage as much as men—more, because their minds are purer and cleaner."

She—"Of course, their minds are cleaner, but how do you know that?"

He—"Because they change them so much oftener."—*Puck.*

Slyly Selling Suds to Soldiers.—Marmaduke Miffkin, a Mincing Lane nutmeg merchant, who arrived from London yesterday on his way to the East Indies to purchase spices, said that the burning question of the hour when he left England was the profit made by the army canteens out of the froth on the beer sold to soldiers in the United Kingdom.—*New York Times.*

Foresight.—Mr. Feedwell came home well pleased with his achievement at the employment agency.

"I engaged two cooks to-day," he said.

"Why two?" said his wife. "We need only one."

"I know," said Mr. Feedwell, "but one comes to-morrow and the other a week from to-morrow."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Could Do His Bit.—The sergeant-major had trouble in finding an accountant for his captain, but at last brought in a private for trial.

"Are you a clerk?" demanded the captain.

"No, sir," replied the man.

"Do you know anything about figures?" asked the captain.

"I can do a bit," replied the man, modestly.

"Is this the best man you can find?" asked the officer.

"Yes, sir."

"Well," growled the captain, "I suppose I'll have to put up with him!" Turning to the private, he snapt, "What were you in civilian life?"

"Professor of mathematics at the State College, sir," was the unexpected reply.—*The Tatler.*

CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

AMERICAN OPERATIONS

October 4.—Secretary Baker authorizes the statement in Washington that work has been begun on more than 20,000 airplanes. Practically all of the airplanes and engines which were provided for in the $640,000,000 bill have been contracted for.

Washington predicts the repeal at the December session of Congress of the "joker" section of the War-Revenue Bill under which a tax of 8 per cent. is levied on all salaries in excess of $6,000 per year.

The Senate unanimously adopts an amendment to the War-Risk Insurance Bill, reviving the ranks of General and Lieutenant-General. Major-General John J. Pershing, commander of the United States Army in the field, and Major-General Tasker, Chief of the General Staff, are thereby elevated to the rank of General.

The War-Risk Insurance Bill, providing for the issuance of insurance to soldiers and sailors to a total of $10,000 each against death, passes the Senate.

Agents of the United States Government raid the office of the New Jersey *Freie Zeitung* in Newark. Five men, including Benedict and Edwin S. Prieth, are arrested and held in $5,000 bail each, and the records and correspondence of the publication are seized and turned over to the Post-office authorities. The editors of the *New-Yorker Volks Zeitung*, a German Socialist daily; the Hungarian *Elore*, and the Russian *Novy Mir*, of New York City, are notified to show cause why their newspapers should not be excluded from the mail under the Espionage and Trading with the Enemy Acts.

On the charge of his stenographer, Willard Huntington Wright, literary editor of the New York *Mail*, is arrested as an active German sympathizer.

October 5.—Secretary Lansing makes public secret-code telegrams exchanged between Count von Bernstorff and Herr von Jagow, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, supplying any proof that was lacking to show that Bolo Pasha, under arrest in Paris charged with treason, was the paid agent of the German Government.

A special committee of the Senate to be named by Chairman Pomerene, of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, will inquire into the charges affecting the loyalty of Senator La Follette, which have been filed since the Wisconsin Senator's St. Paul speech.

Sentiment in the House is against the income-tax "joker," and Washington reports that many favor a repeal at least of the clause exempting Congressmen. Representative Kitchin flatly refuses to sanction any such move, and the unanimous consent of the House is necessary to entertain any such motion.

Food-Administrator Garfield declares that there is no coal shortage, and that the supply in the East is sufficient to meet all prospective demands.

October 6.—The War Congress, called in special session by the President on April 2 last, is adjourned at 3 o'clock.

The *New-Yorker Volks Zeitung*, of New York City, refuses to accept the advertising of the Liberty Loan Committee.

Senator La Follette in a two-hour speech in the Senate defends his course since

To the American People

A Fuel Conservation Message from Dr. H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator

NOTE: The H. W. Johns-Manville Company has always been interested in spreading the gospel of heat conservation and plant efficiency by means of proper insulation and power-saving devices. But Dr. Garfield's message through the U. S. Chamber of Commerce contains so much of present value to every citizen, that it becomes a patriotic duty for us to give wider circulation to his important appeal for coal conservation.

* * *

"IT IS the duty of every American to save coal this winter. If every family will save a ton of coal, if every industrial plant will save 10 per cent. of the coal it uses, which 10 per cent. it now wastes, the coal problem will be largely solved. There is plenty of coal in the ground, but there is a shortage of cars and of labor at the mines.

"If every family will reduce the temperature of its house at least five degrees it will mean that millions of tons of coal will be saved and the health of the nation will be improved. This is not a hardship; it is a health measure, for most Americans live in superheated houses. The coal supply can be conserved by more economical methods of firing, by sifting ashes, by watching the furnace door, and by heating only the parts of the house in use. To do this is a public duty.

"If the householders of the country save one ton out of twelve they will save ten million tons of coal. The Bureau of Mines states that many plants waste as much as 50 per cent. of the coal they buy through unscientific firing and inadequate equipment.

"Immediate changes to efficient equipment are in many cases impossible just now when our need to save is greatest; but efficient firing and intelligent effort on the part of all power plant operators to do the best they can with the equipment they have would mean an enormous saving that would make the coal situation safe instead of critical.

"The opportunity here for business men's organizations throughout the country to co-operate with the State and local fuel administrators now being appointed is obvious. The patriotic duty of every manufacturer is to consider the problem of scientific firing and to see that his firemen are properly instructed. Advice and information can be had for the asking from the Bureau of Mines, which has made extensive investigations of the whole subject of scientific coal using.

"The solution of the coal problem lies largely with the American people. The Government cannot save coal for them; they must save it for themselves. They must not rely wholly upon price fixing, nor upon the already over-taxed transportation systems of the country, nor upon the effort to increase production, nor upon the apportionment of coal, nor upon the enforcement of the law. All must co-operate. The consumer of coal in house and factory can co-operate most effectively by the economies suggested."

* * *

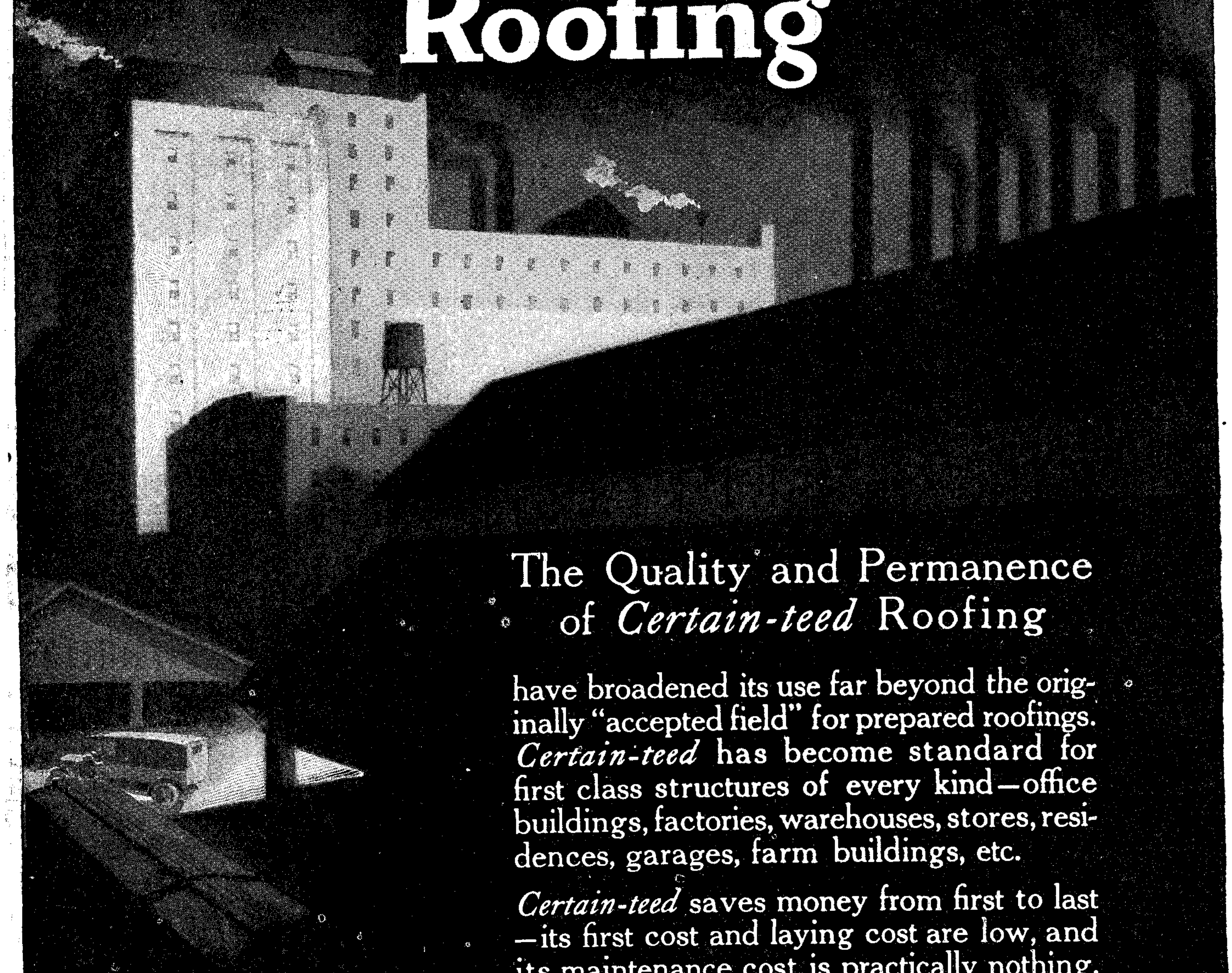
Johns-Manville Coal Conservation Products

Asbestos and Magnesia Pipe and Boiler Insulations to prevent radiation and heat loss from uninsulated heated surfaces in power plants, public institutions, private residences, etc.; Packings for engine, pump, and valve rods and pipe joints, to prevent steam leakage and power loss; Steam Traps to collect condensation without leakage of steam; Refractory Cements, to lengthen the life of boiler settings; and other power plant maintenance materials.

JOHNS-MANVILLE SERVICE
COVERS THE CONTINENT

Certain-teed

Roofing



The Quality and Permanence of *Certain-teed* Roofing

have broadened its use far beyond the originally "accepted field" for prepared roofings. *Certain-teed* has become standard for first class structures of every kind—office buildings, factories, warehouses, stores, residences, garages, farm buildings, etc.

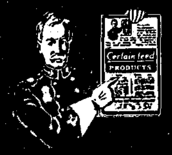
Certain-teed saves money from first to last—its first cost and laying cost are low, and its maintenance cost is practically nothing. Its low cost and long life make it the most *efficient* type of roof—

The modern roof for modern factories

Certain-teed's asphalt body is immune to all the elements which attack a roof—gases, fumes, acids, smoke, heat, sparks, rot, rust, etc. For large areas, its light weight is a decided advantage. It is washed clean by every rain, does not melt or run, and cannot clog gutters or down spouts. Guaranteed 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness (1, 2 or 3 ply.) Sold everywhere.

Certain-teed Products Corporation

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Buffalo, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Seattle, Indianapolis, Atlanta, Memphis, Richmond, Grand Rapids, Nashville, Salt Lake City, Des Moines, Houston, Duluth, London, Sydney, Havana.



Certain-teed Paints & Varnishes

are made of the best quality materials and mixed by modern machinery to insure uniformity. Made for all uses and in all colors and sizes. Any dealer can get them for you.

With paint, as with roofing, the name *Certain-teed* is a guarantee of quality and satisfaction.

the declaration of war by the United States, and attempts to justify his speech at St. Paul. His presentation is attacked by Senator Kellogg, of Minnesota, Republican, and Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, Democrat.

October 7.—Secretary Baker, in a weekly review of the war-operations by the War Department, declares the battle in Flanders to be the supreme test of the war, and that results show a decided ascendency of the Allies, with victory seemingly sure. No mention is made in the review of the American forces in France, or to the preparations going forward in the United States.

October 8.—An American patrol vessel fires on an Italian submarine that had failed to answer recognition signals. One officer and one enlisted man were killed on the Italian craft.

Washington announces the adoption of a plan worked out by Thomas Edison to reduce the *U*-boat toll. It is simply to remove the skyline of merchant vessels by hinging the masts forward and aft so that they may be laid flat on the deck, and the removal of part of the funnels so that they may be cut down to the deck line. The idea is already in use, and shipping men say that it has so far proved efficacious.

President Wilson in a speech to the newly formed League for National Unity declares that peace rumors should not becloud the vision of those who know for what the United States is fighting, and that victory must precede any peace overtures.

October 9.—Food-Administrator Hoover announces that after November 1 all persons engaged in the import, manufacture, storage, or distribution of any twenty of the basic food commodities, which include all of the fundamental foodstuffs, will be required to procure licenses from the National Food Administration.

The statement of Senator La Follette that William J. Bryan, while Secretary of State, warned President Wilson four days before the *Lusitania* sailed that the steamship had ammunition on board, and urged him to prohibit the vessel from sailing, is declared false by President Wilson.

An analysis of the war-situation, based upon official data gathered by the French General Staff and made public in Washington, shows that Germany has passed the apex of her man power, while the review takes a more than optimistic view of the tremendous added offensive power that America will shortly give the British and French.

The American Navy's construction program, consisting of 787 vessels of all types, from super-dreadnoughts to submarine chasers, is made public by Secretary Daniels, who says that some of the vessels have been completed within the past week and are already in service.

October 10.—The finding of a quantity of cyanide of potassium in the room of Samuel O. Livingood at the aviation camp at Princeton, N. J., reveals a plot, that is believed to have been nation-wide, to poison students in the aviation camps, thus crippling the United States Army. Livingood is arrested and held for court martial.

The President issues a proclamation placing dealers in foodstuffs under stringent license after November 1, as announced by Food-Administrator Hoover.

Secretary Lansing makes public a series of cipher telegrams passing between the German Government and Count von Bernstorff, in 1916, which shows how Germany used the United States as a base for military operations against Canada in 1916, and plotted wholesale sabotage in munitions-factories throughout the United States. Four Americans named are Joseph MacGarrity, of Philadelphia; John P. Keating, of Chicago; Jeremiah O'Leary, of New York, and William Bayard Hale, who was sent to Mexico by President Wilson as his special representative in 1913.

WITH AMERICA'S ALLIES

October 4.—Paris reports the denunciation from the floor of the Chamber of Deputies of Louis J. Malvy, who is accused by Premier Painlevé of betraying vital French secrets to Germany during the last three years. The former Cabinet member is charged with trying to enter the War Council in an effort to get possession of the plan of attack on the Chemin des Dames which he proposed to deliver to the Germans.

More than 3,000 prisoners are taken by the British in a new drive begun east of Ypres, in Flanders. London reports an advance on a front of eight miles, and the capture of positions characterized by General Haig as of "great importance."

London dispatches announce that the British cruiser *Drake* has been torpedoed and sunk in shallow water off the north coast of Ireland. One officer and 18 men were killed.

October 5.—London reports the enemy as still stunned by the British advance in Flanders, which military critics class as the most decisive action of the war. The British War Office reports that the prisoners total 4,446, including 114 officers. Berlin admits loss of ground.

October 6.—British cannon again pound the German lines in Flanders, preventing counter-attacks. The Entente victory is extended in both terrane and prisoners, London dispatches report.

Petrograd reports the situation in Russia as again approaching civil war. The radical elements are uneasy and the possibility of two parliaments in session at the same time confronts the country.

October 7.—London reports indicate that the artillery battle in Flanders is again increasing in violence. On the French front a strong German attack in the Champagne district is repulsed with considerable losses by the enemy.

Late reports from Petrograd are more hopeful of harmony and a measureably representative government is now hoped for as the power of Premier Kerensky grows.

October 8.—London reports that the Germans have recovered sufficiently to make strong attacks east of Ypres, but that the assaults utterly fail to shake the British forces.

Petrograd dispatches announce that complete agreement has been reached on all Government questions, and that Premier Kerensky will at once proceed to form a coalition cabinet.

Dispatches from the Greek Foreign Office received at the Legation in Washington announce that Greece is nearly ready to cooperate with the Allies with a large and effective army.

October 9.—London dispatches report that the British and French forces in one of the greatest united drives of the war extend their gains in Flanders so that the Germans' hold on the Belgian coast, with the *U*-boat bases centering at Zeebrugge, is in extreme peril. The British capture Poelcappelle and

NEW LIQUID PASTE
CICO
CARTER'S
WRITING FLUID

Have You Tried CICO* PASTE Yet?

SEND four cents for an introductory-size bottle of this new liquid paste. It will make you forget about the old style hardened lumps and all the usual muss and fuss. No water-well to fill. Sticks best when spread thin. CICO is always ready for instant use and is one of the

Carter Inx
Quality Products

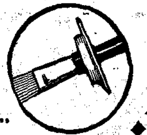
Stationers sell CICO in two sizes of popular-priced desk jars (as shown). Also in spreader tubes and bottles. Remember, 2 stamps and CICO is *yours*.

THE CARTER'S INK COMPANY
Boston Chicago New York Montreal

Also manufacturers of Carter's Typewriter Ribbons and Carbons.

Here's the Adjustable Brush, which allows the last bit of paste to be used. The handle slides through a safety cap which always keeps the fingers clean.

★Pronounced "Sy-ko"



THE TROUBLE WOMAN. A clever short story by CLARA MORRIS. Small 12mo, 60 pages. Illustrated. 40c net. (Hour-Glass Series.) Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

Moistens Dry Air

Buddington Humidifiers restore the natural moisture to the atmosphere in heated rooms. They prevent colds, relieve catarrh, keep furniture and wood-work from drying out, preserve plants, save fuel, and keep pianos in tune. The

BUDDINGTON
"THE WICK DOES THE TRICK"
HUMIDIFIER

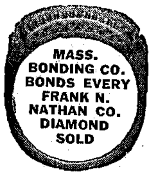
can be instantly attached to any radiator. Scientifically designed. Evaporates a gallon of water in 12 hours on hot coils. 14 and 18 inch sizes—gold bronze and aluminum finish. Ask your dealer. If he can't supply you, write for free trial offer.

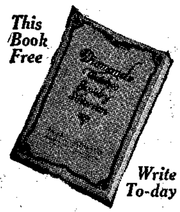
Interior View

For Hot Air Heat
We supply our Buddington Automatic Humidifier, for installation in furnace. Ask for details.

Reid-Geisler Mfg. Co.
5245 Ravenswood Avenue
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

"When I buy my Diamond,
what security is given me?"
THE ANSWER


MASS. BONDING CO. BONDS EVERY FRANK N. NATHAN CO. DIAMOND SOLD



We sell diamonds of the finest quality at attractive prices. Buying diamonds direct and with less "overhead" than large, showy, expensive offices, we offer better value for the same money.

To insure your confidence in our claims and in the genuineness of our offer to refund full purchase price if you are dissatisfied, **Mass. Bonding Company**, a $1,500,000 corporation, bonds every diamond we sell.

By this arrangement, in addition to our own certificate of guarantee, we give with each diamond purchase **Mass. Bonding Co's** certificate that the diamond is bonded by them and that if you are dissatisfied and return it within 30 days, they guarantee **your money back.**

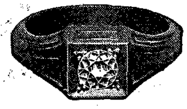
We are the first and only diamond merchant offering THIS DOUBLE BARRELLED SECURITY. Goods sent for inspection to your nearest bank or express office—without cost to you. Order safely by Mail To-day.

Ask for Catalog No. 35

FRANK N. NATHAN CO.
373 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Diamond merchants over 27 years

Tells how to order diamonds and jewelry by mail without risk. No money in advance. Free *examination of goods—no* obligation. Write for free Catalog No. 35 with latest supplement, which describes articles of distinctiveness and good taste in personal adornment.

Distinctive Gentleman's Ring



Large, brilliant diamond of splendid color. Handsome 14 Kt. Solid Gold mounting. Diamond set in Solid Platinum. Only $95.

EAT SKINNER'S
THE BEST MACARONI
MY SIGNATURE
Paul F. Skinner
ON EVERY PACKAGE
SKINNER'S MACARONI
MADE ONLY BY SKINNER MFG. CO. OMAHA, U. S. A.

MUNSON GRAPES
The Kind You Need
You can grow good grapes easily if you plant the MUNSON acclimated kinds. These grapes require no more care than the ordinary kind and the fruit is most delicious. Send for the free book.
THE MUNSON NURSERIES
Desk P Denison, Texas
FREE BOOK on GRAPES Munson Kind

TEXAS PECAN NUTS
Direct to Consumer

New crop, wild grown, delicious, nutritious, highest energy value.

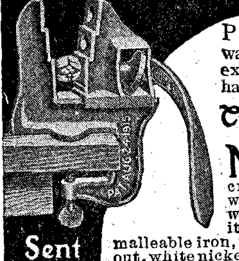
10 lb. Carton - $3.00
20 lb. Carton - $5.75

Above prices f. o. b. Coleman, Texas.

Shipments made via express, charges collect, unless otherwise directed. 2¾ lb. trial order **$1.00 postpaid** to any post office in the United States. Remit with order.

CONCHO-COLORADO PECAN COMPANY, Coleman, Texas

Get the Kernels Out Whole



Pecans, English walnuts, Brazil nuts, etc., extracted in whole or halves.

The HOME Nut Cracker cracks all size Pecans without adjustment. New worm-drive lever makes it easy to operate. Best malleable iron, nothing to break or wear out, white nickel finish, 6 inches high. If you cannot secure one from your dealer, send us $1 and we will mail postpaid.

SCHROETER BROS., Manufacturers
719 Washington Avenue, St. Louis
DEALERS—Write us for interesting proposition.

Sent post paid $1.00

advance two miles to the northwest, while the French take St. Jean de Mangelare and Veldhoek, advancing to the depth of a mile and a quarter on a mile-and-a-half front.

Petrograd reports that the preliminary parliament has capitulated, and Mr. Tseretelli informs Premier Kerensky that it accepts the Provisional Government's suggestion that it act merely as an advisory body.

October 10.—The British Admiralty announces the *U*-boat toll for last week as sixteen. Following is the summary: Arrivals, 2,519; sailings, 2,632. British vessels of more than 1,600 tons sunk by mine or submarine, 14; under 1,600 tons, 2. Fishing-vessels sunk, 3. British vessels unsuccessfully attacked, 5.

London reports the loss by the British of a short section of the newly won position in Flanders, which is offset by a slight French gain. With this exception, British gains are held all along the line. Prisoners numbering 2,038 are taken, including 29 officers. There is no indication that the German counter-thrusts have shaken the Allies' tenure of their new positions.

London dispatches report that the Russian Ministry promises to issue a decree satisfying the demands of the railway strikers, and the strike is called off by the executive committee.

With Kerensky again in full control the outlook in Russia is reported from Petrograd to be more hopeful. It is generally believed that a regeneration of the Republic is at hand. The new Cabinet represents the country's best intellectual forces.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

October 4.—The master and three sailors of the missing American schooner *C. Slade* arrive at Tutuila, Samoan Islands, a Washington dispatch announces. The *Slade* and the *Manila* and the *A. B. Johnson* were destroyed by the German sea-raider *Seeadler* (*Sea Eagle*), which is reported as stranded and abandoned on a South Pacific island after sinking or capturing fifteen American vessels since leaving the German coast in December last.

October 6.—Rome dispatches announce that the Pope is exerting, through the Nuncio at Munich and Vienna, his influence to bring about a discontinuance of aerial raids upon open cities. It is not known whether any reply has been received from Berlin.

October 9.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs from the *Tageblatt* a full account of the speech of Georg Gothien which presents a strong picture of Germany's internal troubles, calls annexation demands perilous, and warns that submarines can not hold back America's supplies sent by way of the Pacific.

October 10.—Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor, announces at a sitting of the Reichstag that peace is impossible so long as Germany's enemies demand any German soil or endeavor to drive a wedge between the people and their Emperor.

Amsterdam dispatches report a mutiny in the German Navy, which occurred at Wilhelmshaven, involving four battleships. The captain of the *Westfalen* was thrown overboard and drowned. The crews landed, and the marines refused to fire upon them. The disclosures shake the entire Government, and following a sensational debate in the Reichstag charges amounting practically to treason are made against several members. Emperor Wilhelm, who went to Wilhelmshaven, ordered that one out of every seven of the mutineers be shot. Chancellor Michaelis protested and only three were shot.

FOREIGN

October 6.—It is reported from Lima that the Peruvian Government has handed his passports to the German Minister, Congress deciding by a vote of 105 to 6 to break off diplomatic relations.

October 7.—A Montevideo dispatch announces that the German Minister to Uruguay has received his passports, the Chamber of Deputies voting for the rupture 74 to 23.

October 8.—Ecuador announces that Dr. Perl, the German Minister to Peru and Ecuador, will not be received officially by the Ecuadorian Government. Washington considers this equivalent to a rupture with Berlin.

DOMESTIC

October 4.—After a tumultuous meeting the New York County Committee refuses by a vote of 843 to 223 to accept William M. Bennett, the party nominee.

October 8.—Following the dismissal of Professors Cattell and Dana by the trustees of Columbia University, Dr. Charles Austin Beard, historian and political economist, resigns as professor of politics.

Delayed Dénouement.—A problem play was being produced in Chicago. One evening it was discovered that a certain man, evidently from the rural districts, had attended the play six nights in succession and always sat well down in front.

These facts were communicated to the theater's press agent, who scented a good story. Approaching the interested spectator between the acts, he apologized for his intrusion and said:

"Would you mind telling me just why you are so interested in this play? Do you know some member of the cast?"

"Nope," said the man from the outlands. "That ain't it. But I'll tell you about it. You know the scene in the private room in the restaurant, where the dark man and the other man's wife get up and leave by the left-hand door just a moment before the woman's husband enters by the right-hand door?"

"Yes," said the press-agent expectantly.

"Well," said the interested spectator, "some night the husband's going to come in before they leave."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

The Fount of Wisdom.—"Say, pa!"

"Yes, my son?"

"Are you too busy readin' to explain somethin' to me?"

"No, my son. Your father is never too busy to give his children the benefit of his information."

"Well, in this story it says 'the ship weighed anchor.' Why does a ship have to weigh its anchor before it starts out?"

"Ah, yes. To be sure. You've always noticed that in your reading, haven't you? Yes. Well, this is the reason. You see, when a ship stays a long time in a harbor it accumulates a lot of—er—binnacles. And these binnacles cling to the anchor in such numbers that they increase its weight. So they have to weigh it. Do you see?"

The boy didn't, but he said he did. For he knew by experience that his father would lose that kindly patience in another minute.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

House of Mr. Chauncey Olcott, Saratoga, N. Y. Charles Barton Keen, Philadelphia, **Architect**

THREE of the essentials for success in building a home are—a practical plan, artistic design, and good workmanship.

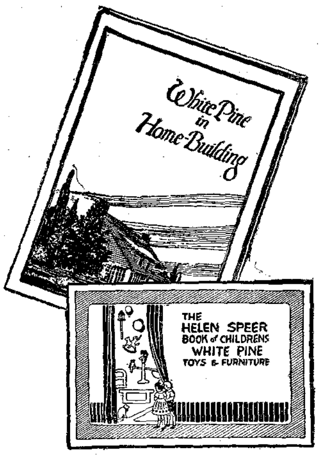
But without the fourth essential—proper selection of materials—the other three are of little avail.

Take the matter of lumber. All woods are not equally good for all uses. One is good for one purpose—another for another. Select woods for their proper uses, and you will have no disappointments.

WHITE PINE

Any architect, carpenter or lumber dealer will tell you that for the outer covering of a house—subjected to the rigorous onslaught of rain and snow, heat and cold, sun and wind—no other wood is so durable and holds its place so well, without warping, splitting, rotting or opening at the joints, as White Pine.

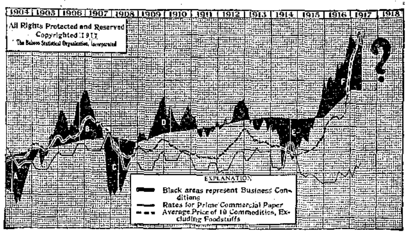
Address WHITE PINE BUREAU,
2021 MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINN.


White Pine in Home Building
THE HELEN SPEER BOOK of CHILDRENS WHITE PINE TOYS & FURNITURE

"White Pine in Home-Building" is beautifully illustrated and full of valuable information and suggestions on home-building. Send today for this booklet—free to all prospective home-builders.

"The Helen Speer Book of Children's White Pine Toys and Furniture"—a fascinating children's plan book, from which a child may build its own toys and toy furniture. Prepared by Helen Speer, the toy expert. If there are children in your home, sent free on request.

Representing
The Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, and The Associated White Pine Manufacturers of Idaho



Run your business on *facts*—not chance

You never needed *facts* about market conditions as you do today. Babson Reports are a reliable index to commodity buying, and the business trend. Babson System is a safe guide for investors.

Avoid worry. Cease depending on rumors or luck. Recognize that all action is followed by equal reaction. Work with a definite policy based on fundamental statistics.

Particulars sent free. Write Dept. G-4 of

Babson's Statistical Organization
Executive Block **Wellesley Hills, Mass.**
Largest Organization of its Character in the World

Cities Service Co.

As Fiscal Agents of Cities Service Company and Operating Managers of its ninety odd gas, electric light and power, heating, water and oil producing, transporting and refining subsidiaries, we will be glad to furnish first-hand information regarding the properties or their securities.

HENRY L. DOHERTY & COMPANY
60 WALL ST. NEW YORK

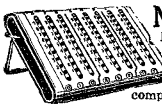
7% Net—Payable Semi-annually

Loans $100.00 & Upwards

Invest your money in our high class First Mortgage City Real Estate Loans—backed by well located, improved, income bearing property worth two to five times the amount of each loan. Our own money invested in these loans. We look after the collection of interest and principal free of charge. Not one dollar ever lost by any investor purchasing our loans. 20 years same business. Write for list and particulars.

R. O. CULP & COMPANY
Temple, Texas

"Don't-Snore"
Trade Mark Reg. U. S., Canada, Gt. Britain, Patents
STOPS SNORING. STOPS MOUTH BREATHING
SIMPLE DEVICE CO. Middleburg, Va., Box 12



New Automatic Adder $2.50
Makes adding easy for anyone. It's accurate, quick, durable and easily operated. Capacity 999,999.99. Saves time, brain work, and eliminates errors. Thousands of pleased owners. Guaranteed one year. Delivered, complete, $2.50. *Order yours today. Agents wanted*
J. H. BASSETT & CO., Dept. 61, 5921 INDIANA AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

WHY NOT MAKE YOUR OWN WILL? You can make it as well as any lawyer and as binding by using a Franklin Legal Will Form. Just sit down in private, and fill it out as shown by the specimen and simple instructions. When there is no Will the law takes command, and regardless of your desires or the needs of your heirs, divides your property. Whether you have little or much, make a Will. Send *$1* (no stamps) today for 3 Will Forms, and be sure your property goes to your loved ones.

FRANKLIN WILL FORM CO.
Desk 9D, 147 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

NEW WAR FIRMS, SINCE THE WAR BEGAN, ABSORB $225,500,000 OF CAPITAL

In the month of September the sum of $6,100,000 was invested in new war firms. While this indicated a considerable decline, being well below August and July, it was still better than the average. Since the war began the aggregate authorized capital of munitions and airplane companies that have been formed reaches $222,575,000, while the total for 1917 as a whole is likely to establish a high mark. The previous high record for the war period was established in 1915 when $83,235,000 represented the authorized capital of new companies of this nature. Up to October 1 there had been organized this year war firms with an aggregate authorized capitalization of $75,898,000. In the last three months of 1917 less than $10,000,000 will have to be supplied to reach the 1915 total. *The Journal of Commerce*, in an article on this subject, proceeds to say further:

"Capital stock authorized in the formation of new war companies in September amounted to $6,100,000, marking a sharp drop from the August figure of $35,400,000, which set a record for one month during the period of hostilities, but comparing favorably with the average monthly total. The September record was exceeded also in July and May, but was greater than the figure for any other month of 1917.

"Since August 1, 1914, the date from which the war may be said to run, the authorized capital of new munitions and airplane companies organized in the United States has been $222,575,000, of which amount $68,073,000 has been accounted for since this country entered the conflict. The following tabulation presents the development of the munitions and airplane industries during the war:

CAPITAL IN NEW WAR FIRMS

Five months, 1914	$13,250,000
Year 1915	83,235,000
Year 1916	50,192,000
Nine months, 1917	75,898,000
Total	$222,575,000

"It will be noted that the indicated investment so far this year already exceeds by more than 50 per cent. the total for 1916. The average monthly investment over the entire war period has been $5,857,000. During the closing five months of 1914, when the comparative lack of interest was demonstrated by the fact that only four concerns were organized, it was $2,650,000, and in 1915, when the war-order boom was at its height, reached $6,936,000. During 1916 interest fell off again and the monthly average was only $4,183,000. With the entry of the United States into the war there has been a notable development of war companies, and the monthly average to October 1 has been $8,433,000. If this average is maintained during the remaining three months of the year the total for 1917 will pass the $100,000,000 mark.

"The growth of war firms is about equally divided between munitions and airplane companies at present, altho the former held the lead for the nine months of this year because of the organization of a $25,000,000 munitions company in August.

"The following figures show the division of war companies formed during the first nine months of the year, according to whether they were organized for the production of airplanes or munitions, and the development by months:

Month	*Total*	*Airplanes*	*Munitions*
January	$1,550,000	$650,000	$900,000
February	2,450,000	400,000	2,050,000
March	2,825,000	2,825,000	....
April	3,298,000	3,198,000	100,000
May	7,250,000	7,250,000	....
June	5,350,000	2,350,000	3,000,000
July	10,675,000	9,000,000	1,675,000
August	36,400,000	5,200,000	31,200,000
September	6,100,000	2,000,000	4,100,000
Total	$75,898,000	$32,873,000	$43,025,000

"The following table gives the incorporation of new war companies by months since the beginning of the war:

1914		*1914*	
August	....	November	$13,150,000
September	....	December	....
October	$100,000		
Total			$13,250,000

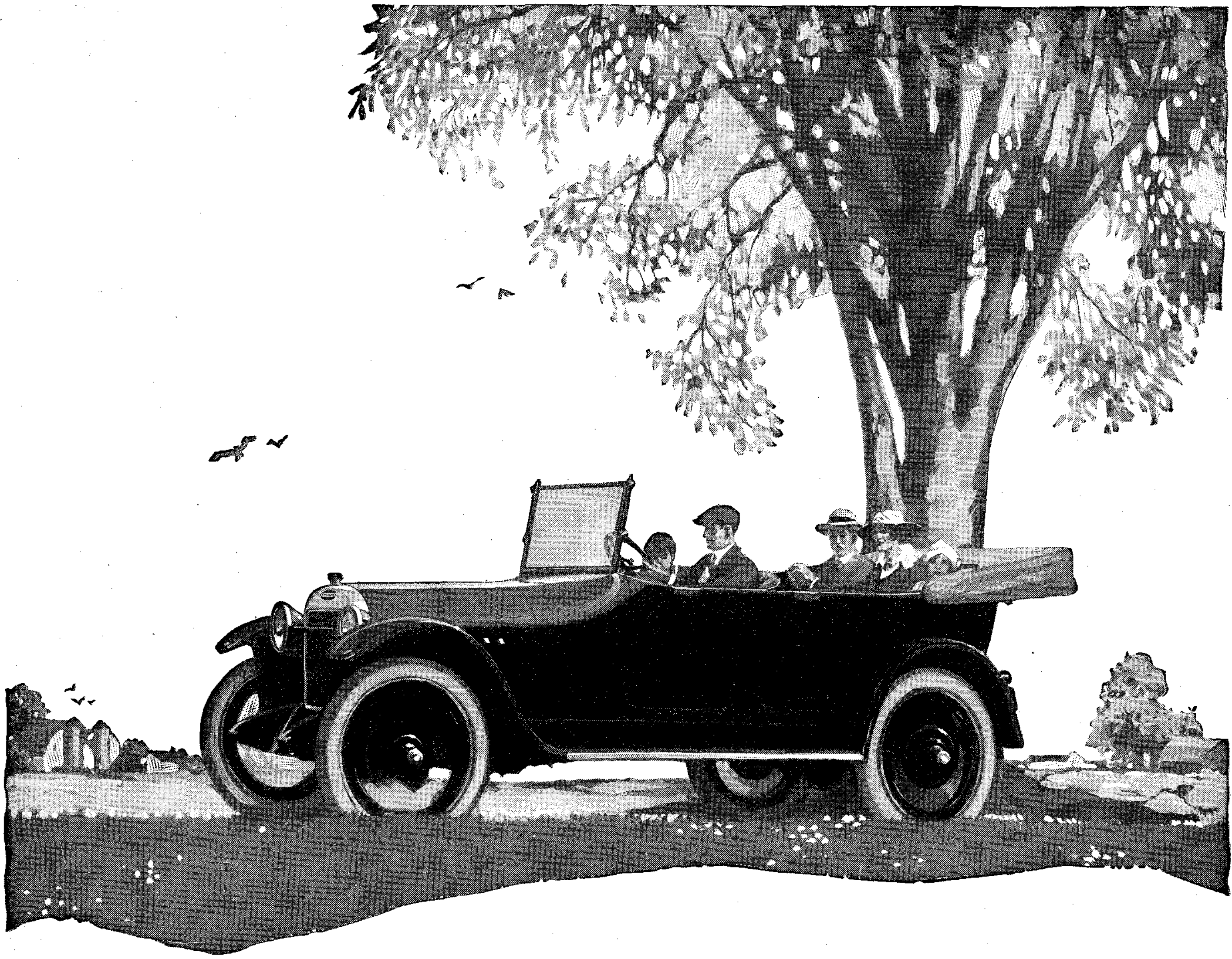
1915		*1915*	
January	$100,000	July	$6,850,000
February	100,000	August	19,285,000
March	100,000	September	17,100,000
April	300,000	October	1,450,000
May	5,250,000	November	17,000,000
June	3,400,000	December	12,300,000
Total			$83,235,000

1916		*1916*	
January	$8,725,000	July	$800,000
February	800,000	August	1,505,000
March	2,550,000	September	....
April	27,500,000	October	520,000
May	3,750,000	November	1,250,000
June	450,000	December	2,342,000
Total			$50,192,000

1917	
January	$1,550,000
February	2,450,000
March	2,825,000
April	3,298,000
May	7,250,000
June	5,350,000
July	10,675,000
August	35,400,000
September	6,100,000
Total	$75,898,000
Grand total	$222,575,000

OUR FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PART IN THE WAR

Francis H. Sisson, a vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, in an address before the Illinois Bankers' Association, in September, described the action of this country in reference to the war as a case of staying for two years and more in "the trenches of neutrality" and then "going 'over the top' into active war." His address dealt with present and future consequences of our action in matters financial and industrial. Since our entry into the war it has been found that for a successful prosecution it was "absolutely imperative to convert the United States into a gigantic corporation, whose business is conducted by a board of directors comprising several committees, such as the Cabinet, the Federal Reserve Board, the Export Council, the War Industries' Board, the Food Administration, and the Federal Trade Commission." This radical readjustment of our administrative machinery has created "an anomalous situation when one considers how recently the popular hue and cry was raised against combinations and corporations generally." Greater changes still he regards as "inevitable, not alone in Governmental affairs but in our



TOMORROW'S CAR FOR YOU TODAY

Proper design has contrived a full 106 inches of body room upon the 112-inch wheelbase of this new Sensible Six.

Touring Car	*$ 990*
Roadster	*990*
Coupe	*1490*
Sedan	*1190*
Roadster Coupe	*1150*

F. O. B. Pontiac, Mich.

OAKLAND puts forth this new Sensible Six in the firm conviction that it is the forerunner of the type of automobile which soon shall command America.

As a car it pioneers that valuable union of high power, light weight, great comfort and fixed economy toward which the sensible motorist is surely turning.

It is above all things an automobile built to be *used*—to be enjoyed as well as to be admired.

It is for the man who wants in his motor car an efficiency on which he can always rely, at a cost which will serve rather than enslave him.

The overhead-valve motor in this new Oakland is of special design, simple and compact, delivering at 2600 r. p. m., 44 h. p., or one full working horse-power to every 48 pounds of car weight.

It is exceedingly sparing of fuel, and because of its extremely light weight the car is surprisingly easy on tires.

The sightly and spacious body of the new Oakland is swung on specially graded springs of unusual comfort, and is upholstered in genuine leather.

Only the soundest manufacturing principles coupled with unmatched buying power could produce this value at so moderate a price as $990.

Oakland Motor Car Company
Pontiac, Michigan

OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX

Upon snow-clad mountain-sides grows Silver Grain Spruce. From it, musical artisans carve

The Starr "Singing Throat"

The Difference is in the Tone

BECAUSE no iron, no tin, no unvibran wood, coarsely megaphones the music to your ears, unpleasant, unreal, metallic tones and nasal twang, are conspicuously absent in

$100 to $200 **Starr PHONOGRAPHS** $250 to $300

Such unmusical substances—were they used for violin or piano sounding-boards—manifestly would harm the tone. Basic laws of tone reproduction are alike for all instruments.

A half-century of tone-study, and the production of over 150,000 splendidly-toned instruments, evidenced to The Starr creators that Silver Grain Spruce, the music-wood favored by Old Masters, was ideal. Since hands, guided by a musical *sixth sense*, carved from it the first Starr "Singing Throat," all music has been *voiced* as sweetly and as clearly as chimes upon a frosty night.

Starr-Jacobean Style VII $250

"The Difference is in the Tone—and Why," with representative's address, on request. The Starr is to be had in eleven artistic styles, $50 to $300. Each plays Starr and *all other* records.

New Starr Records on sale the 15th of each month.

The STARR Piano Company
Richmond, Indiana

Branch Stores, Distributors and Dealers Almost Everywhere

Makers, also, of Starr, Richmond, Trayser and Remington Grand, Upright and Player Pianos

The Canadian Phonograph Supply Co., Ltd., Distributors
London, Ontario, Canada

A Really Important Contribution to the Literature of the Stage

Sixty Years of the Theater

By JOHN RANKEN TOWSE, *Forty-three Years Dramatic Critic of the "N. Y. Evening Post"*

A book which appeals to lovers of the stage and good literature. It covers a wide group of men and women who interpreted the great and popular roles during the past half century. Mr. Towse writes about them with familiar freedom—as a dramatic critic of his age and rank may well claim the right to do.

The book contains almost 100 portraits of stage celebrities including Edwin Booth, Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, Lawrence Barrett, Adelaide Neilson, Charlotte Cushman, Mary Anderson, Madame Modjeska, Sarah Bernhardt, Ada Rehan, Tommaso Salvini, Fanny Janauschek, Joseph Jefferson, Fanny Davenport, Edgar L. Davenport, Lester Wallack and many others who are still active or nearly forgotten.

Winthrop Ames says:—"I have read 'Sixty Years of the Theater' with much pleasure. Mr. Towse has written a book of double value. It will recall delightful memories to a whole generation of theater-goers, and it records in a style of clarity and distinction, the history of an interesting period in theatrical transition."

Otis Skinner says:—"Mr. Towse has written one of the most valuable books on the history of the theater in New York in our time. I have followed its course in instalments with the greatest interest and it is especially gratifying to have the work in this attractive book form. The picturesque figures of the old metropolitan stage have come to life in his pages."

Octavo, Cloth. Illustrated, 480 pages. $2.50 net; by mail, $2.62.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-60 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

business and finances." Since the outbreak of the war, we have assumed such dominance in fiscal transactions "that to-day we maintain the world's financial equilibrium." And we are "merely on the threshold of the great era of expansion lying before us." America is to-day the greatest money market the world has ever known. We have liquidated our indebtedness to Europe and its peoples are heavily in debt to us. By the balance of power thus obtained, we "are now controlling the exchanges of the world."

To materialize so brilliant a prospect and be able to take full advantage of it, it has become necessary for us to "conserve our money to a greater extent than it has ever before been conserved." Only such public and private improvements as are absolutely necessary should be encouraged, and financing should not be undertaken "unless it is forced by the exigencies of the situation," postponement to more propitious days being the rule. While it is true that nearly all of the money we lend to our Allies will be spent in this country, "we should remember that to a large degree the money expended by our Government will flow back into Federal coffers in the form of taxes and proceeds from the recurring sales by the Government of bonds which our people must absorb." Hence it is of paramount importance to have the Government's financing of the war "accomplished with business sense and sound economic reasoning, in order to prevent serious impairment of our industries." While this is a war for posterity, and future generations should share in its burdens, yet it "would be sheer folly for us to attempt to finance the war wholly by means of loans." Germany tried to do that, "relying upon indemnities to be exacted from her victims to pay the loans," but Germany, as a consequence, "is facing economic disaster." The war is already costing us millions of dollars in excess of our Government's ordinary receipts, "and future expenditures will make progressively commensurate demands upon our resources." Indeed, this enormous financing "must be continued not only for the duration of the war, but to some extent afterward. Its very momentum will carry it on after peace comes."

Mr. Sisson pointed out that the gold reserve of the United States is now approximately $3,000,000,000, and that before the war it was only about $1,900,000,000. The significance of this more than a billion dollars' increase in our gold reserve lies in the fact that "there are, in round figures, only eight and a half billions of dollars of gold reserve in the world, that is, coined gold and gold bullion, and the world's credit structure rests upon that foundation." On this point and some others, he said:

"Since our entrance into the war we have exported more gold than we have imported. Recently there have been heavy and steady drains upon our gold reserve, chiefly by Japan and Spain. The trouble is not that we have an unfavorable balance of trade with the countries to which we are sending the metal; it is true that we are buying more from Japan than we are selling her, but the situation is quite the opposite with Spain. The explanation lies in the balance of trade against the Allies as a whole.

"If the outward movement of gold were permitted to continue indefinitely it might have a decidedly serious effect upon the financial status of this country. To let the gold go abroad unrestrictedly would mean that, while increasing Government indebtedness to our own people, we should not be adding to our stock of gold, but, on the contrary, would be decreasing our reserve.

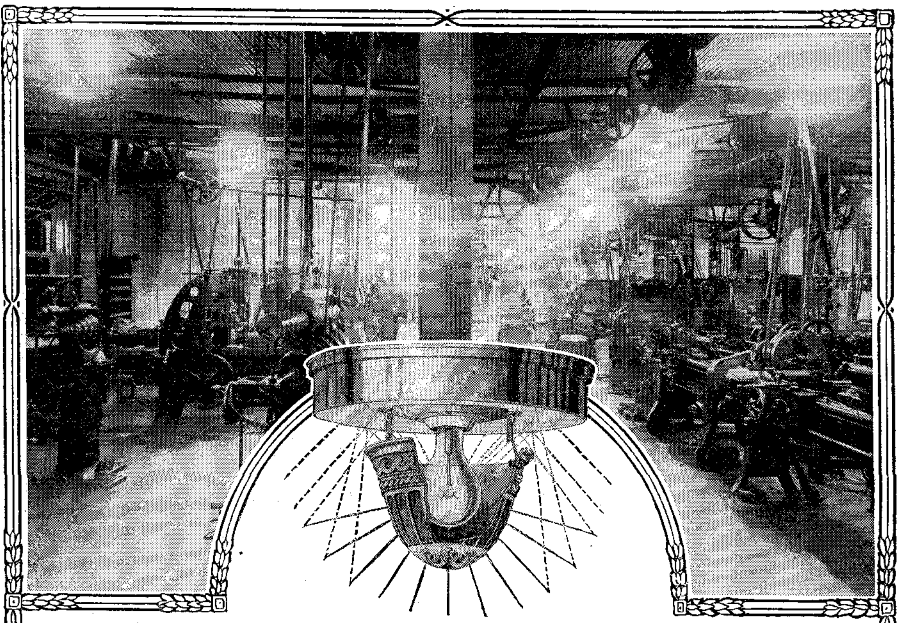
"It is probable that the control of gold exports will depress still further the value of the dollar in international exchange, especially in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Spain, and Switzerland, where foreign exchange is against American money. But that condition can be only temporary. Sooner or later the American dollar will regain its rightful dominance of neutral exchanges.

"Perhaps the greatest economic problem which the United States will have to solve when the war ceases will be that of finding useful work for millions of men, capital to keep them busy, and markets for their products.

"The demands of war have created more employment than ever before existed in this country. Wages are higher and there is practically no unemployment. In fact, we are facing a shortage of labor similar to that with which Europe had to contend at the beginning of the war. Yet we must face the day on which millions of men will be released from martial pursuits when the Army is demobilized, and millions more will be out of work when the factories engaged in the manufacture of munitions and auxiliary products discharge their hordes. There must be an equitable but radical liquidation and redistribution of such labor.

"A new problem is presented in the sex element of the industrial situation. The dearth of men in many important fields of labor is daily necessitating the employment of more women, even in strenuous physical pursuits. It is significant of the rapidly advancing tendency in this direction that the Army and Navy departments have announced that wherever women applicants can take the place of men in the routine work, they will be given preference. Many big manufacturing concerns and mercantile houses are doing likewise. Banks have replaced a large number of their men clerks with women; railroads are employing women in many departments, and munition plants are training women in order gradually to release their men for military service. More than one million and a half women have undertaken men's tasks in England.

The part, too, which new inventions and labor-saving machinery are to play in future industrial development must be reckoned with. The world-wide reconstruction which will follow the war will be of such a colossal scope as not only to preclude the possibility of over-production but as to tax our capacities. This should mean world-leadership for the United States with its resources of men, materials, and money, such as no nation from the beginning of time has experienced. It means a horizon for us as broad as the earth. It imposes upon us, too, the grave responsibility of discharging our duties to mankind with thoroughness and honor. We must rise to the great opportunity, created partly by circumstances but largely by the native ability and initiative of our people. Upon none of us will more of the burden fall than upon the business man and the financier. The sheer expansion of credit to meet expenditures in excess of either the liquid income or capital resources of all the countries combined in the present conflict will solve the economic problems of the war only temporarily. The permanent solution depends upon increased production. Astonishing proof of the productive power of the world at large is furnished by the fact that war on the scale maintained for more than three years has not caused general privation. True, some of the European countries have suffered great hardships but there has also been a surprizing amount of widely diffused prosperity. This demon-



"Reflectolyted" Plant Photographed by Reflectolyte

No flashlight was used in photographing this workroom in the Sangamo Electric Company's plant at Springfield, Ill. Instead the camera faithfully reproduced the "reflectolyted" shop by the light of its own effective Reflectolyte units.

Note the clearness of detail, even distribution of light, practical elimination of shadows throughout the room. Then observe the drawing of the lighting unit above and see just *why*

REFLECTOLYTE

"Makes Day of Night"

Oppositely inclined reflecting surfaces are designed to distribute, over widest possible area, the light cast upward from diffusing bowl. Minutely correct relation of reflector to lamp bowl eliminates glare and shadow, and makes lighting efficiency absolutely independent of height, color and shape of ceiling.

The Reflectolyte's soft, clear daylight effect is due to the pure-whiteness of reflector and bowl; and is *permanent*. Reflector is of heavy pressed steel, with depolished porcelain enamel fused on, making it impervious to heat of most powerful high intensity lamp. Will not peel off or discolor as does the painted surface of ordinary lighting units.

Twenty-five Years of Fully Efficient Service Guaranteed

Standard types have plain or ornamented brass rim and translucent blown glass bowl which is easily detached for cleaning.

A "reflectolyted" factory, office or store means increased efficiency, elimination of eye-strain, lessened liability of accident. Reflectolyte types for every lighting need; for banks, hotels, hospitals, churches and all public buildings. Send for our special literature. It's interesting.

THE REFLECTOLYTE CO., 914 PINE ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

"Junior" types have opal glass reflectors toughened by annealing process to remarkable degree of endurance, a unit of high diffusive power at low cost. Ideal for schools, clubs, hotel bedrooms, libraries, etc. Descriptive folder on request.

A 2 A

STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

Pain!

No matter what the cause—you will find instant relief in Thermolite. Attach to any electric light fixture and apply where needed.

Thermolite
LIGHT AND HEAT INFUSER

does what your hot water bottle can never do—infusing radiant light, as well as penetrating heat, into the affected tissues to a depth of two inches. Harmless—ask your own doctor. $7.50 delivered—money back, if dissatisfied. Free booklet.
H. G. McFADDIN & CO., 42 Warren St., New York

BEFORE I WED
Or Young Men and Marriage

A book that should be read by every young man contemplating marriage. Points out pitfalls to be avoided and tells how to safeguard mental and physical happiness. **By** Sir Thomas Clouston, M.D., LL.D. 12mo, cloth, $1.00; by mail $1.12. **Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-60 Fourth Avenue, New York.**

A Great Book of Wit At A Big Reduction

"There is a laugh on every page."
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The BLACK CAT CLUB

By James D. Corrothers

Studies of darky society, presenting captivating bits of negro folk-lore, stories of ghosts, hoodoos, 'possum hunts, love-making, slavery, etc. Irresistible humor in almost every page causes many a hearty laugh over these clever writings.

The Price Has Always Been $1.10, Post-paid. Yours Now—While They Last—For 39c, Carriage Paid.

Through an error in ordering we are overstocked with this one title, and must move it even at the great sacrifice indicated in the prices.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-60 Fourth Ave., New York

"GEORGIA FARMERS HAVE MORE MONEY THAN THEY KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH"

THEY'RE doing big things down in Georgia. No hive of bees ever worked harder to make its quota of honey than the Georgia family is doing this season to surpass its colossal production of the past few years.

When the statistician gets busy and compiles his figures for 1917 and the world hears what Georgia has accomplished to help win the war, there will be *just cause for happy felicitations all 'round.*

Enough is known in these October days about the farm output to give an idea as to staples:

Crops	1916	1917	Gain
Corn........	**$ 62,620,000**	**$119,631,360**	**$57,011,380**
S. Potatoes..	**6,768,000**	**14,613,120**	**7,845,120**
Cotton.......	**136,520,000**	**141,431,000**	**4,911,000**
Peaches......	**3,510,000**	**5,530,200**	**2,020,200**
I. Potatoes...	**1,143,000**	**2,947,900**	**1,804,900**
Apples.......	**1,054,950**	**2,004,750**	**949,800**
Hay.........	**6,366,600**	**6,780,800**	**414,200**
Rye.........	**150,000**	**206,000**	**55,960**
Pears........	**119,250**	**134,000**	**14,750**
Wheat.......	**5,703,520**	**5,213,270**	*
Oats.........	**11,571,300**	**9,850,210**	†
TOTAL...	**$235,526,620**	**$308,342,610**	**$75,027,310**

*Loss, over 1916, $490,250. †Loss, over 1916, $1,720,090.

These figures do not include Georgia's great harvest of melons, cane and syrup, garden truck, peanuts, tobacco and citrus fruits, the hogs, cattle, etc., which will add many millions to the Georgia farmer's buying power.

Prosperity is rampant all over the State. Everybody's got work to do and gets good pay. All the crops are fine. Business is good. Money is plentiful.

Listen to this, for instance; it is an extract from a special dispatch published in an Atlanta newspaper of September 26th from its news correspondent at Bainbridge, Ga.:

"Money was never more plentiful in Decatur County than at present. Banks are running over with it and farmers have more than they know what to do with. There is less demand for money than in some time, as the farmers have too much of their own to want to borrow and it is beginning to pile up in the banks."

This condition is typical of all parts of Georgia. The bank clearings in the city of Atlanta in September, 1916, were $91,998,202.57; in September, 1917, they had increased to $129,734,455.76.

"There will be more money in the hands of our people this fall than ever before," says N. G. Bartlett, secretary Chamber of Commerce of Dublin, Ga., in a published statement.

A tenant farmer in Fulton County, near Atlanta, running a small "one mule" farm for which he pays $140 a year rent, cleared $3,000 this year, besides feeding himself and family. Imagine, if you can, how much the average big plantation owners, live stock raisers and orchardists in Georgia must have added to their bank account this year.

One of the secrets of this prosperity is crop diversification. Southern farmers are getting away from the risk of a poor cotton crop and making much more money on other crops and live stock. Last year Georgia was the fifth highest State in the Union on farm products, her output bringing $298,652,000.

But the Georgia people have other sources of income besides farm products. Last year they got $2,000,000 from their clay pits; $2,200,000 from their beautiful marble and granite; $1,500,000 from coal and iron; $20,000,000 from lumber; $250,000,000 for mill and factory products; $1,187,352 for oysters and fish; $7,000,000 for naval stores.

Shipbuilding on a gigantic scale has been added to Georgia's industries. There are extensive yards in Savannah and Brunswick and ships built there have already safely steamed across the ocean laden with supplies for our Allies.

The several army camps and cantonments at Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, Savannah and Chickamauga, which cost millions to build and which provide accommodations for hundreds of thousands soldiers, have brought a steady stream of Uncle Sam's money into the State for building materials, supplies and rations. Most of this money is going straight into the Southerner's pocket. Much of this will continue to flow in for a long time to come—to benefit all classes and make a wonderfully prosperous people more prosperous than ever before in their history.

As 2,255,000 of the 2,816,289—or 80 per cent—of *the inhabitants of Georgia compose the farming element*, the chief need of the people is manufactured goods used in every home and on every farm and which have to be brought into the State.

Manufacturers can come into Georgia this year with their propositions and find a ready market for all the comforts and luxuries of life that Georgia people need.

Obviously the logical thing to do is to advertise their goods in the leading Georgia newspapers, which are the Georgians' favorite publications.

For special information as to how your proposition *would be received in this State, or other sections of* the South, write to the papers listed here. They will be glad to give you co-operation and information as to areas and distribution of merchandise, the cost of securing the best home circulation, etc.

Georgia is only one of the Southern States that offers national advertisers a big opportunity to increase their patronage, extend their prestige and multiply their profits.

ALABAMA

Birmingham Age-Herald
Birmingham Ledger
Birmingham News
Mobile News-Item
Mobile Register
Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Journal

ARKANSAS

Fort Smith Times-Record
Fort Smith Southwest American
Little Rock Arkansas Gazette

FLORIDA

Jacksonville Florida Metropolis
Tampa Times
Tampa Tribune

GEORGIA

Albany Herald
Athens Herald
Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Georgian and Sunday American
Atlanta Journal
Augusta Chronicle
Augusta Herald
Columbus Enquirer-Sun
Macon Telegraph
Savannah Morning News
Savannah Press

KENTUCKY

Louisville Courier-Journal
Louisville Times

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville Citizen
Asheville Times
Charlotte News & Evening Chronicle
Charlotte Observer
Durham Sun
Greensboro News
Raleigh News & Observer
Raleigh Times
Winston-Salem Twin City Sentinel

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston American
Charleston News & Courier
Charleston Post
Columbia Record

SOUTH CAROLINA (Cont.)

Columbia State
Greenville News
Greenville Piedmont
Spartanburg Herald
Spartanburg Journal & Carolina Spartan

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga News
Knoxville Sentinel
Knoxville Journal & Tribune
Memphis Commercial Appeal
Memphis News Scimitar
Memphis Press
Nashville Banner
Nashville Tennessean & American

[Prepared by the Massengale Advertising Agency, Atlanta, Ga.]

strates what a great margin of latent productive power exists in the world.

"The United States has not yet fully awakened to her wonderful potentialities, which this war, deplorable as it is, will develop and not destroy. Some student of ethnology has declared that the racial genius of the Anglo-Saxon is for initiation, of the Teuton for organization, and of the Celt for administration. In this country we have them all combined, and they need but be harnessed together by wise government to make a team of the greatest power. Never before in our history has it been so apparent that America is in reality the 'heir of all the ages.'"

HOW WELL OUR CHEMICAL INDUSTRY HAS BEEN MOBILIZED FOR WAR

At an annual meeting of the American Chemical Society last month in Boston one of the sessions was largely devoted to discussion of war-topics by men at the forefront in helping our Government solve its war-time scientific problems. What had been done in this direction in a few months "proved altogether astonishing," according to a correspondent of *The Journal of Commerce*. An eminent French chemist, a guest of the Society, said that American scientists had "accomplished in three months what the European scientists required years to perform." One of the addresses showed reasons for such a statement. It was made by Dr. William H. Nichols. "The chemical industry of the United States is mobilized," said he. "We are in fine shape to take care of any problems that arise regarding war-needs and the supply of the nation. We have been getting ready for this war and its demands for several years and feel confident that we can do much toward winning it with all our science and ability to use." Dr. Nichols followed with statements of the constructive good which had already been accomplished by the chemical engineers and industrial chemists who had been developing new products and substitutes for the many acids, chemicals, and dyestuffs which formerly came in great bulk from Germany. Following are parts of his address:

"Potash is one of the most important subjects to which the chemical committee has given its attention, and already many evidences of practical results are seen, for there is every belief in our minds that the output of potash from various forms of recovery will mean that not only can we supply the needs of the country next year, but that we can hold the manufacture here after the war is ended. The greatest known deposit of potash in the world is awaiting development, and the chemical committee wants it made available for war-supplies at once. It contains over 23,000 acres of the richest known deposit, estimated to be worth more than one billion dollars. Its immediate use depends on Congress.

"Other sources of potash are its derivation or recovery from various by-products, among them being the dust from cement mills, where many thousand tons are reputed to be lost at the present time. Potash, as well as being used in the making of war-supplies, is, of course, highly important in the preparation of fertilizers, and the farmers of the country need all that they can get.

"Toluol is one of the ingredients used in the making of gas, and is also one of the most valuable ingredients used in the manufacture of trinitrotoluol, the basis of the most of the shells stored at the naval bases. The public service commissioners of various States require a certain quality of illuminating gas, and even their tests have been changed in order to allow for the manufacture of gas to go on with lesser quantities of toluol. The consumers will have to be satisfied with a slightly poorer quality of gas, until substitutes are found for that ingredient.

"So many are the products that are used in making materials and fertilizers which have become scarce in the open market, that our chemical engineers have been working night and day to discover processes whereby the materials themselves or substitutes for them may be supplied quickly.

"While this war is one of chemistry more than of any other science, it is none the less true that everybody has got to take active part in order to bring it to a successful conclusion. From my observations in Washington I do not believe the people realize that we are engaged in an exceedingly difficult adventure. Not until a full appreciation of this fact is experienced will this country be able to put forward its best endeavors—and the best will be found not to be too good.

"The fixation of atmospheric nitrogen has made it possible for the German nation to carry this war forward much longer than otherwise would have been the case. The unpreparedness of its antagonists has done the rest.

"While I have every respect for the German chemists I have a higher respect for the American chemists, and I have no doubt whatever but that they will be found equal to the task of conducting this war of chemistry in a manner thoroughly creditable to themselves and the nation."

A writer in the New York *Times* recalls that before the war "more than nine-tenths of the dyestuffs consumed in this country came from Germany, whose manufacturers controlled the world's supply of artificial dyes and the intermediate raw materials used in making them." In this country were only five producing companies, and their output was very small. The dye industry did not attract American capital because "little or no profit could be gained in competition with the low-priced imported colors." When the war began, however, it cut off the supply from Germany, and so there followed a shortage that seriously affected industries in this country employing more than 2,000,000 men.

Since American chemists, capital, and manufacturers came to the rescue, and a great dyestuffs industry was created, until the number of companies has risen from five to more than 100, we are making "what is needed, and more, so far as nearly all the many varieties and shades are concerned." Our exports of dyestuffs in the year immediately preceding the war were $356,000. Last year they were $11,700,000. We are, in fact, making as much as we consumed in peace years, and are receiving for exports more than we were then paying for imports from Germany or elsewhere. This industry requires more than 900 distinct chemical products, taken from about 300 intermediates, and obtained from ten crude materials supplied by the distillation of coal-tar. But "we have succeeded in making ourselves independent in this field."

Of interest in connection with Dr. Nichols's statements is the news, also given in *The Journal of Commerce*, that the authorized capital stock of companies formed in this country during August for the manufacture of drugs, chemicals, and dyes aggregated $13,101,000, which is the second largest total for any month of the year and has been exceeded only in four months since the beginning of 1915, when the influence of the war began to exert itself in the development of the domestic indus-

Can you judge a cigar after smoking ten?

We believe you can pass judgment on a cigar after smoking one or two—but just to make sure we will let you smoke *ten*.

Just write us a letter asking us to send you a box of 50 El Nelsor Cigars. Smoke ten of them and pass judgment.

If you like the El Nelsor and agree with us that this cigar is the equal in quality of the usual ten-cent or three-for-a-quarter cigar store kind, send us your check for the box.

If you are not pleased, return the forty unsmoked cigars to us at our expense with no charge for the ten you smoked.

Of course the usual test of a cigar is in the smoking, but we will give you a hint as to the character of the El Nelsor.

El Nelsor is a hand-made cigar of long, high-quality Havana filler, blended with Porto Rico and wrapped with a genuine Sumatra leaf. It burns evenly with a pleasant flavor and aroma.

We are able to sell this cigar at $5.50 per hundred only because we manufacture it ourselves and sell it direct to you. Eliminating the usual jobber's and retailer's profits enables us to give you extra quality and superior workmanship.

Up until this time it sold for $5.00 but special war taxes and increased costs of tobacco have forced us to make the slight advance. We could not, of course, lower the quality.

Now draw up your letterhead and write your request for a box of these El Nelsors.

Our Offer Is: Upon request we will send 50 El Nelsor Cigars, on approval, to a reader of The Literary Digest. He may smoke ten and return the remaining forty at our expense and no charge for the ten smoked if he is not satisfied with them; if he is pleased and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $2.75, within ten days.

Shivers'
El Nelsor
EXACT
SIZE
AND
SHAPE

El Nelsor is not the only cigar we make. We manufacture seventeen other cigars, including the El Rolinzo line of clear Havanas. Our complete catalog, picturing and describing our cigars, will be mailed on request. All our cigars are sold on the above approval plan.

In ordering please use business letterhead or give references and state whether you prefer mild, medium or strong cigars.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS, Inc.
2056 Market St. Philadelphia, Pa.

ROYAL MAILS (Neutral Flag) JAPAN
NEDERLAND and ROTTERDAM
Joint Pacific Service (1st, 2nd and 3rd Cabin)
YOKOHAMA, (Via Honolulu) Kobe, Nagasaki
HONG KONG SINGAPORE **CHINA** and BATAVIA
Sailings from San Francisco Oct. 27; Nov. 10-24; etc.
Single $100 YOKOHAMA (2nd Cabin) $150 R.T.
JAVA J.D.Spreckels&Bros.Co.601 Market St.S.F *or* H.E. BURNETT, 17 Battery Place, N.Y.

NATHAN FLEXIBLE NO-METAL ARCH SUPPORTS

RUBBER
LEATHER
CANVAS MOULDED IN PLACE WITH RUBBER
RUSSIA CALF LEATHER
NATHAN

View of arch cut with knife

give immediate relief to tired, aching feet, rest the body and aid Nature to restore normal strength to weakened arches. Relieve and prevent flat feet. At dealers or direct.

Write for Booklet and Free 10-Day Trial Offer

FITS ANY SHOE

Nathan Anklet Support Co. 90-A Reade St. N.Y.

Patent Your Ideas!

Books "What to Invent" and "How to Obtain a Patent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report regarding patentability.

CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE, 439 7th St., Washington, D. C.

LEPAGE'S GLUE HANDY TUBES
A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY 10¢

What would
YOU bid?

To improve your judgment and foresight, play cards. To play your favorite game correctly, send for the latest edition of "The Official Rules of Card Games." To increase the pleasure of playing any game use

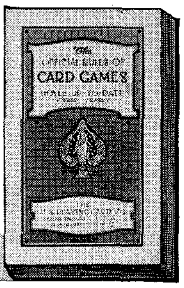
BICYCLE PLAYING CARDS

Perfect slip—no misdeals. Big indexes—easy on the eyes. Superior quality—longer lasting. Now, as ever, selling at the lowest price for which high-grade cards can be obtained.

CONGRESS PLAYING CARDS—Gold edges. Art backs reproducing beautiful paintings in full color. Especially for card parties, clubs and social play. Ideal for prizes and gifts.

Send For This Book—Official rules of every known card game, 300 in all, including Pirate Bridge. 15c postpaid. Catalog of all kinds of playing cards, educational games and supplies Free. Address

THE U. S. PLAYING CARD CO.
Dept. C-1 **Cincinnati, U. S. A. or Toronto, Canada**



BALZAC

A highly interesting and fascinating study by Adolph Hyppolite Taine, translated, with an appreciation of Taine by Lorenzo O'Rourke.
12mo, cloth, frontispiece. $1.00 net; by mail, $1.10
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
NEW YORK and LONDON

Small Volumes of Great Literature

Bell's Reader's Shakespeare
For home reading and for use in schools and colleges. Three volumes. Vol. I. Historic Plays; Vol. II. Tragedies; Vol. III. Comedies. 12mo, Buckram. $1.50 each; by mail $1.62.

Bell's Standard Elocutionist
Principles and Exercises, followed by copious selections from ancient and modern literature. Adapted to the use of Senior and Junior students. 12mo, Cloth. $1.50; by mail $1.62.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

Funk & Wagnalls Abridged Standard Dictionaries

These splendid books, prepared from *Funk & Wagnalls* NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, by *James C. Fernald, L.H.D.*, meet in a single, handy volume the requirements of all possible users, from the business man or college student to the child in the lower grades. In the home, the office, or the school they are indispensable and never-failing helps. Their definitions are clear and simple and their vocabularies are up to the minute and far fuller than those of other dictionaries of similar size and scope.

DESK STANDARD DICTIONARY
The Last Word in Dictionaries of Handy Size.
Designed especially for home, office, and classroom. The largest dictionary on the market adapted to individual use. Contains 80,000 terms of all kinds in ONE VOCABULARY ORDER; 6,700 proper names; 11,700 lines of synonym treatment; 754 antonyms; 1,200 pictorial illustrations; 1,200 foreign phrases. Large 8vo, Cloth, 902 pages. $1.50; with patent thumb-index, $1.80. Half Leather, Indexed, $2.25. Limp Morocco, Indexed, $5.00. Average carriage charges, 16c.

COMPREHENSIVE STANDARD DICTIONARY
The Most Compact Volume Meeting All Practical Requirements in Speaking and Writing English.
A convenient and comprehensive dictionary for use in the intermediate school or for handy reference on the desk. Ideal for all general purposes. Contains many exclusive features and gives in compact form the orthography, pronunciation, definition, and etymology of over 48,000 words and phrases. 1,000 pictorial illustrations. 8vo, Cloth, 788 pages. $1.00; with patent thumb-index, $1.25. Average carriage charges, 12c.

CONCISE STANDARD DICTIONARY
Brief, Clear and Complete in Treatment of all Common Words.
This compact little volume embraces all the terms that are sure to be used by the average person and aims to provide an ideal concise dictionary for school or desk use. It defines by definitive statement in the simplest possible language and gives the orthography, pronunciation, and meaning of about 35,000 words, with 800 pictorial illustrations. 12mo, Cloth, 589 pages. 60c; limp morocco, $1.25; with thumb-index, 25c additional. Average carriage charges, 12c.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-60 Fourth Ave., New York

try. The August figure compares with $10,215,000 in July, $1,775,000 in June, and $16,375,000 last May. The compilation includes only companies with an authorized capital stock of $50,000, or greater. In the thirty-two months since January 1, 1915, the total indicated investment in new drug, chemical, and dye companies was $230,670,000. Of this amount $65,861,000 was contributed during the first eight months of 1917, which was slightly more than the total authorized capital involved in the formation of similar concerns during 1915, but well below the figure for 1916. It compares with $60,523,000 during the first eight months of last year. Other items in the *Journal's* statement are these:

"The average monthly indicated investment in drug, chemical, and dye companies during the eight months ended August was $8,232,600; during 1916, $8,270,300, and during 1915, $5,463,700. The development over the period covered by the compilation has been as follows:

Year 1915	$65,565,000
Year 1916	99,244,000
Eight months, 1917	65,861,000
Total	$230,670,000

"The incorporation of companies for the manufacture or distribution of chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., compiled according to months, appears as follows:

1915		*1915*	
January	$1,630,000	July	$4,950,000
February	750,000	August	3,260,000
March	1,925,000	September	800,000
April	1,400,000	October	25,525,000
May	5,100,000	November	1,650,000
June	8,450,000	December	10,125,000
Total			$65,565,000

1916		*1916*	
January	$9,525,000	July	$330,000
February	37,915,000	August	1,375,000
March	1,450,000	September	5,500,000
April	2,575,000	October	25,805,000
May	6,800,000	November	6,440,000
June	553,000	December	976,000
Total			$99,244,000

1917	
January	$3,550,000
February	3,900,000
March	11,850,000
April	5,095,000
May	16,375,000
June	1,775,000
July	10,215,000
August	13,101,000
Grand total	$230,670,000

BONDS OF FAMOUS RAILROADS AT THE YEAR'S LOW PRICES

It is noted by *The Wall Street Journal* that in the general weakness of railroad shares, which became especially manifest in the first week of October, many railroad bonds also recorded new low prices for the year. Altho the source of the selling of the rails was not disclosed, it was "strongly felt in banking circles that it is related to the collateral placed here as security for loans obtained by the British and French Governments." In the early October declines in bonds the most conspicuous feature was the liquidation of St. Paul, Baltimore & Ohio, and New York Central. In consequence, the most active of these roads were selling generally at the low prices of the year. The following table shows for three active issues of each of these railroad properties the high and low prices this year, with the yield on the high, also a closing price in the first week of October and the current yield:

St. Paul	*High*	*Yield*	*Low*	*Oct. 4*	*Yield*
Gen. & ref 4½s....2014	98½	4.57%	73⅜	73⅜	6.14%
Convertible 4½s...1932	102¾	4.27%	80	80	6.63%
Permanent 4s.....1925	96¼	4.56%	83	83	6.79%

Baltimore & Ohio	*High*	*Yield*	*Low*	*Oct. 4*	*Yield*
Ref. & general 5s...1995	101½	4.92%	90¼	91	5.50%
First 4s............1948	94⅜	4.33%	82⅝	82⅝	5.15%
Convertible 4½s...1933	97⅛	4.76%	82¼	82¼	5.83%
New York Central					
Mortgage 3½s.....1997	86⅞	4.05%	74⅜	74⅜	4.75%
Convert. deb. 6s...1935	113⅝	4.87%	97	97	6.23%
Ref. & imp. 4½s...2013	98¾	4.56%	89	90	5.01%

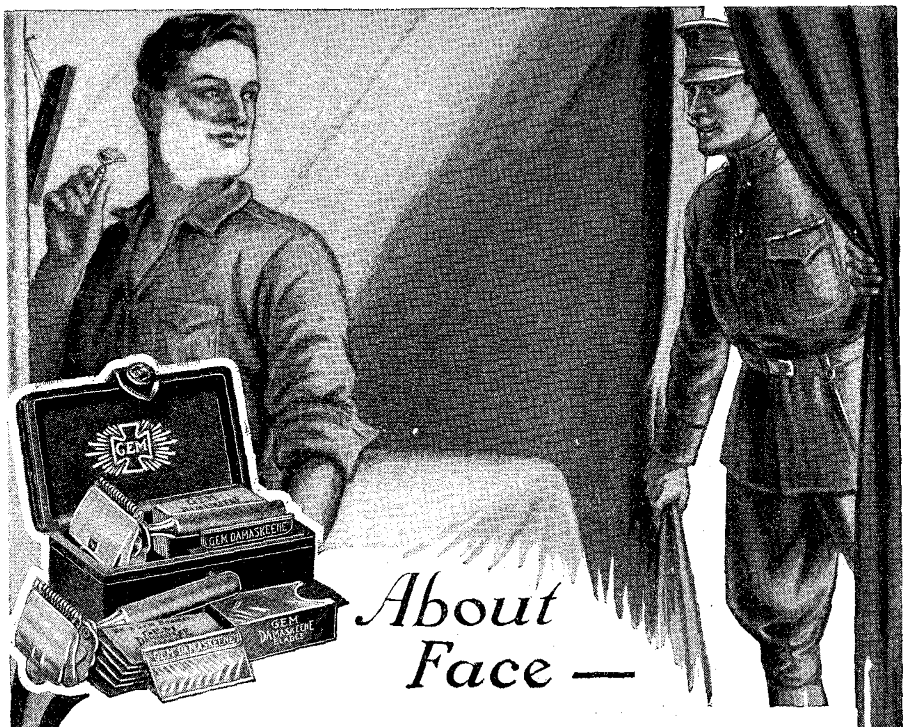
The writer points out that of these nine bonds, seven are legal for savings-banks in New York State, the exceptions being the St. Paul permanent 4s and the New York Central debenture 6s. Yields shown by these several legal issues "are rather typical of the declines which savings-bank bonds have experienced." New York Central's gilt-edged 3½s of 1997 dropt from a yield basis of 4.05 per cent. to 4.75 per cent. These 3½s are secured by a first mortgage on the original main line of the Central property. In the Baltimore & Ohio list may be seen "issues legal for New York savings-banks yielding from 5.15 per cent. to 5.83 per cent., which, at the beginning of the year, were all returning an investment yield of less than 5 per cent."

HOW WE ARE ABLE TO RAISE BILLIONS FOR THE WAR

Noting the fact that in April, 1917, when the United States went to war, its total indebtedness was only about $1,173,773,000, and that within a couple of months, by the issue of the first Liberty Loan, this figure was "more than doubled, and had become the greatest in the country's history—greater than the load carried in 1865, at the end of nearly five years of civil war"—and again, that in spite of all this "we are going to double this debt once more within six months, by the second issue of the Liberty Loan, which will amount to at least $3,000,000,000, and may run up half a billion more than that," a writer in the New York *Times Annalist* asks where all this money is coming from, and points out how the loan will really be a blessing to the country. In 1916 the national wealth was estimated at $230,000,000,000, and to-day it is probably quite a bit more than that. But that $230,000,000,000 did not mean money—it meant land, houses, barns, crops, mines, railroads, factories, cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry. With all our wealth, he asks, how we are going to raise $3,000,000,000, and probably several times that sum in cash. His answer to this question is that "we are not." And he then proceeds to explain:

"The cost of the war does not mean money any more than the national wealth means money. To say that it is so many billion dollars is simply to use a handy method of expressing the amount of wealth that must be diverted from its normal channels of consumption into the hopper of Mars; the economic value of millions of men who must be transformed from creators of wealth into fighting men; of iron and steel that, instead of being put into machinery and articles of comfort and convenience, must be put into shells for the discomfort and inconvenience of Germany; guns to throw those shells, ships to carry those guns and shells across the ocean, and factories to make those shells and guns and ships.

"A great war-loan is simply the device by which we are able, with the least inconvenience and disruption of our national machinery, to shift whatever portion of it is needed from its ordinary work into the work of fighting. It does not represent, save partially, an actual transfer of cash; it is a credit operation, whereby subscrib-



SHAVING with a **Gem Damaskeene Razor** keeps you right "about face"—assures that alert, smartened-up feeling that helps you to step into the front ranks. The **Gem** puts *comfort* in your kit—no price increase—same number of blades—outfit better than ever—our contribution to the boys in the service.

$1.00 Outfit includes razor complete, with **seven Gem Damaskeene Blades,** shaving and stropping handles, in handsome case.

Separate Set Gem Blades—7 for 35c.

Dealers Everywhere

GEM CUTLERY CO., Inc., NEW YORK
Canadian Branch: 591 St. Catherine Street, W., Montreal

GEM
GEM DAMASKEENE BLADES
RAZOR

Only National Publication for Fruit Farmers

GREEN'S American Fruit Grower, published in Chicago—a consolidation of the circulations of the three leading fruit publications of America—is the only national medium for advertisers to reach fruit growing farmers.

Now is the time to make your appeal to these most prosperous of American farmers—the fruit growers. They have had a big season. The nation's housewives have done more this summer to save the fruit crop than ever before.

War-time conditions have brought greater prosperity to fruit farmers. Fruit Growers are fine sales prospects. They have the money with which to buy. And the only way advertisers can reach them is through the Pre-eminent Fruit Growing Publication—

GREEN'S
American
FRUIT GROWER
The Oldest Fruit Journal in America

Guaranteed minimum circulation, 175,000 monthly. $1.00 per agate line. Forms close 20th of month preceding month of issue.

ADAMS PUBLISHING CO., Inc., Marquette Bldg., Chicago
SAMUEL ADAMS, Publisher

Special Advertising Representatives
NEW YORK—Barnhill & Henning, 23 East 26th Street
KANSAS CITY—Geo. F. Dillon, Republic Bldg.
ST. LOUIS—A. D. McKINNEY, 3rd Nat'l Bank Bldg.
MINNEAPOLIS—Roy R. Ring, Palace Bldg.
CHICAGO—Buchanan & Dempers, Marquette Bldg.

Member Agricultural Publishers Asso. *Applicant for membership A. B. C.*

If you are interested in the fruit industry and want sound, first hand, practical information, subscribe for Green's American Fruit Grower. One year, 50c; three years, $1.00. Canada, one year, 75c.

Subscription Agents Wanted

The office that has the best known adding machine, typewriter, filing equipment, office furniture, has the

EMERALITE

DESK LAMP

You will find this handsomest of all lamps on the typewriter's desk, the bookkeeper's desk, in the office of the President. And more and more you'll find it on that desk at home because Emeralites are so practical, well-made and good looking. The green glass Emaralite shade with the white opal lining distributes the light just right and so prevents eye-strain and fatigue. Why risk impaired vision when Emerelites cost so little more than inferior imitations?

Price $10.00

Send for booklet illustrating 30 different styles for home and office

H. G. McFADDIN & CO.
42 Warren St. New York

ANNUAL NATIONAL STYLE SHOW OF GRINNELL GLOVES

OCTOBER 18 TO 27

VISIT the display of the Grinnell dealer in your city. See the newest ideas in gloves and glove making. Select Grinnell gloves for dress, street wear, motoring, driving or work and you will be assured of complete glove satisfaction.

New Glove Booklet FREE

Write for it today. It illustrates the very latest in gloves. Kindly mention your dealer's name when writing.

MORRISON-RICKER MFG. CO.
154 Broad Street, Grinnell, Iowa

ers to the loan turn over to the Government for use in its war-program for the general benefit part of the credit machinery at their disposal, which they would otherwise have employed in procuring things for their individual benefit. Viewed in this way, the six or seven billions of war-debt can fairly be compared to the $230,000,000,000 of productive wealth of the United States. It amounts only to a fraction of the income from that $230,000,000,000, and, consequently, even if it represented a total loss—which it does not by any means—it would be a loss that we might fairly expect to bear.

"What man has done, man can do. Great Britain, with total national resources before she went into the war of around $86,400,000,000, or a trifle over one-third our resources, was then carrying, and carrying easily, a national debt of close to $3,500,000,000—larger than ours is now. Since then she has shouldered a burden of $14,000,000,000 more, bringing her national debt up to $17,336,000,000. If we were proportionately in debt to-day we should be carrying a load of some forty-five billion dollars. And yet Great Britain could still 'carry on' before we came in. France, in 1914, possest total national resources estimated at $62,400,000,000. On less than one-third our present strength, she was then already carrying a debt practically as great as ours will be after we have floated our entire Liberty Loan. And France to-day is carrying a debt which is estimated by experts as slightly greater than that of Great Britain—in other words, if we were to borrow as deeply into our resources as has France, we would be carrying a load of upward of $48,000,000,000. And if you fear France is being crusht under her load, ask the Kaiser.

"How are we to carry such a load? In a word, by saving. The amount of credit—of purchasing power for war-material—represented by a loan of three or four billion dollars is far too great to be mobilized in cash. It can not be mobilized out of capital already in existence, because that capital is already invested, much of it in the very industries which must be kept running to produce the things the Liberty Loan will buy. It must come from current savings. Suppose John and Mary Jones have decided to buy themselves a piano, or a phonograph, or some other bit of luxury. You can buy those things on the instalment plan. Consequently, John and Mary start saving for their piano by taking $10 a month out of their income, paying for it by future earnings. But if they decide that in these war-times they can do without the piano there will be the $10 a month to put into something else. And if they decide to buy a Liberty Bond with it—and you can buy Liberty Bonds on the instalment plan as well as pianos—they will really be buying, say, a couple of machine guns or an armor-piercing shell. The difference is that when they have paid for the piano they have it, but when they have paid for the machine guns the Government keeps them and promises them to pay back the full cost price, with interest, instead.

"Of course, $10 a month is a small sum for most of us. We shall have to do better than that. But $10 a month for every man, woman, and child in the United States would be $12,000,000,000 a year, and $10 a month from every family—assuming, as somebody has estimated, that there are 22,000,000 families in the United States—would be nearly $3,000,000,000. The average annual income of these 22,000,000 families is believed to be in the neighborhood of $1,800. Out of that income the average family now saves around $250. It is not enough. Out of an average income considerably smaller the average French family saves nearly twice that sum. Out of their income the French people have not only taken up their own Government's huge war-expenditures, and carried its interest charges, but before this war they had absorbed nearly a billion and a half of Russian bonds besides.

"The flotation of loans to help carry the burden of war-financing represents, in a sense, the volunteer principle as opposed to 'conscription of income,' an accurate designation of taxation. Bond subscriptions represent the mobilization of that portion of the national income which, in the opinion of the individuals making them, can most easily be spared, and can be shifted over to war-work with the least possible dislocation, while taxes, being apportioned more mechanically and necessarily with less individual judgment, are apt to cut too deep and, if levied, too mercilessly, to dislocate the machinery. And because they are volunteer dollars the Government puts them to work in which they will come back again.

"A very considerable proportion of our war-credits, of course, represents loans to the Allied Governments, and consequently an investment instead of an expenditure. But another very great proportion is being put into work that will represent a national asset long after the war is over—into huge shipyards and into ships that, even while the war is still on, will be earning back a goodly part of their original cost, and are almost certain eventually to pay for themselves many times over. Fully two billions of our war-loans, probably, will be spent in this way, the money not only being spent in the United States, creating new income and new opportunities for saving, whereby the workman can take the Government's promise to pay with interest for part of his wages, but actually creating instead of destroying, and yet counting as heavily as any other expenditure toward winning the war.

"There is another new device for financing the war by loans out of current income, which the United States has just adopted, having copied it from Great Britain. This is the device of 'war-savings certificates.' It is designed to reach the 'little fellows,' the men whose margin for possible savings out of their income is much too small to permit them to buy bonds immediately, who can only save a dollar or so at a time. These certificates have been vigorously and widely advertised in Great Britain and sold through various 'War-Savings Associations' as simultaneously a patriotic service and a sound investment. During the first weeks of the campaign they brought in from $7,000,000 to $12,000,000 a week to Great Britain's war-chest—every penny representing actual savings out of current income. Since then the amount has fallen off somewhat, but still runs around $2,500,000 a week. All together, the war-savings certificates have added to the Government's war-capital about $500,000,000, which supplements the regular war-loans, and in addition they have taught at least three million wage-earners and small-salaried men and women in the British Isles what can be done by thrift."

WARNING!

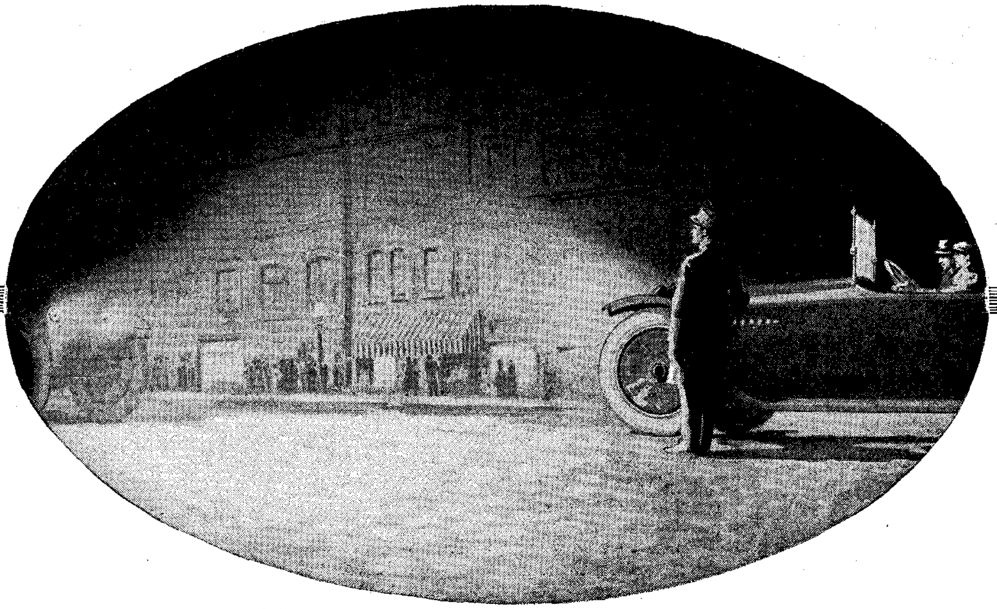
BEWARE OF SUBSCRIPTION SWINDLERS!

Swindlers are at work throughout the country soliciting subscriptions for popular periodicals. We urge that no money be paid to strangers even tho they exhibit printed matter apparently authorizing them to represent us, and especially when they offer cut rates or a bonus. THE LITERARY DIGEST mailing list showing dates of expiration of subscriptions is never given out to any one for collection of renewals. Better send subscriptions direct, or postpone giving your order until you can make inquiry. If you have reason to suspect that the members of your community are being swindled, notify your chief of police or sheriff, and the publishers, and arrange another interview with the agent at which you can take such action jointly as may seem proper.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
354-360 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

Warner-Lenz Legal Everywhere

Warner-Lenz Legal Everywhere



The Law and the Lens

Warner-Lenz Has No Direct Beams — Or 42-Inch Limitations

Warner-Lenz success proved that glare-lights were unnecessary. So there has come a flood of laws against them.

Headlight laws now cover twenty states, and hundreds of other communities. Most cars now running must comply with these laws.

Dimmers met most local laws. On lighted streets dimmed lights were not impossible. But State laws deal with open roads. Most of them require far-reaching light. Anyway, a dimmed lamp will not light dark roads. So dimmers will not do.

The Choice is This:

If you have direct beams—glare rays—they must never reach the eye. Your lens must cast them down. The usual legal limit for the light is 42 inches above ground.

Your other choice is Warner-Lenz. It is 176 Lenses in one. That diffuses the light, so there are no forbidden beams. On this mellow light—this glareless light—there are no height restrictions.

Most headlight laws are very much alike. And every State commission appointed under any such law has approved the Warner-Lenz.

The Warner-Lenz lights your whole field of vision, and makes it clear as day. It lights the road from 300 to 500 feet ahead. It lights the roadsides, near and far. It lights the curves and turns, the upgrades and the downgrades.

Rise and fall of the car does not affect the light, nor does turning of the lens in the lamp rim. That is vitally important.

The Chosen Lens

The Warner-Lenz is the lens men bought before the laws compelled it. Over 800,000 cars are now Warner-Lenz equipped. Under present laws they are being added to more than 100,000 cars monthly.

The Warner-Lenz is the lens selected by great engineering staffs. It is already standard equipment on 20 famous makes.

It is the lens you would want even were there no laws to consider. It means a ten-fold better light. Once ride behind the Warner-Lenz and you will promptly equip with this light.

They cost from $3.50 to $5 per pair. They last as long as your car. They are legal everywhere. And they remove forever all the tenseness from night driving.

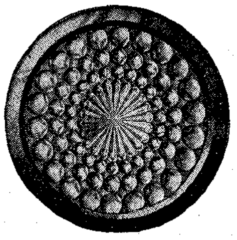
Go change today. See your dealer or write to us. Look for the name on the edge. To get the wrong lens means another change, or an ever-restricted light.

Warner-Lenz on All New Models of

PACKARD
MARMON
STUTZ
HAL TWELVE
OHIO ELECTRIC
WHITE
PEERLESS
FIAT
FAGEOL
MOON LENOX
STANDARD 8
PATHFINDER
DOBLE STEAM
SINGER
McFARLAN
DANIELS 8
MURRAY
CUNNINGHAM
DAVIS

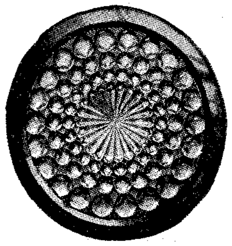
Headlight Laws Now In

CALIFORNIA
CONNECTICUT
DELAWARE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
INDIANA
ILLINOIS
MAINE IOWA
MARYLAND KANSAS
MISSOURI
MASSACHUSETTS
MICHIGAN
NEBRASKA
NO. CAROLINA
NO. DAKOTA
NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK
OHIO
TEXAS SO. DAKOTA
WASHINGTON



WARNER-LENZ

This is A. P. Warner, of the Warner Auto-Meter Fame, and Inventor of the Magnetic Speedometer



PRICES OF WARNER-LENZ

Diameter in Inches	Per Pair	Diameter in Inches	Per Pair
5 to 9	$3.50	10¼ to 12	$5.00
9¼ to 10⅛	4.00	West of Rockies 25c per pair extra	

PLEASE NOTE—If your dealer hasn't them and will not get them for you, write us and give name and model of your car.

THE WARNER-LENZ COMPANY, 925 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago

A FREE MAP *of* CHICAGO *and* POINTS OF INTEREST

TO ALL who ask, The Stratford Hotel will send a booklet showing a map and pictures of Chicago. This is a handy pocket guide, particularly valuable to out of town people.

You will note how The Stratford is at the very center of Chicago life. Spread out in fan-shape are the shopping, wholesale and financial districts—also the theatres, clubs and points of interest.

The Stratford is located on the principal boulevards—Michigan and Jackson—both paved with asphalt and free from heavy traffic. This means the least noise.

The Stratford overlooks Lake Michigan and Grant Park.

With all these advantages of location—excellent cuisine and comfortable rooms—the rates are but $1.50 and up per day.

Send for the free guide today. It does not put you under the slightest obligation.

The Stratford Hotel
MICHIGAN *and* JACKSON BLVDS.
CHICAGO

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. B.," Placidville, N. Y.—The questions you submit come under the heading of government and concord of cases—that is (1) the relation between two words whereby one requires the other to assume a prescribed form, as the case of a noun or pronoun, such as when a pronoun, following a preposition, takes the objective form; as, "before *her*," "behind *him*." (2) The agreement of one word with another as in gender, number, person, or case. A transitive verb and its infinitive and participles govern the objective cases of nouns and pronouns. Prepositions, too, govern the same case.

When an object is separated by a clause from the governing word the object should be used in the objective case—"Him (*not* 'he') that is idle, reprove." In interrogative sentences care should be exercised in distinguishing between a pronoun used as the object of a transitive verb or a preposition, and a pronoun used as a predicate complement; as, "*Whom* (*not* 'who') did you meet?" "*Whom* (*not* 'who') were you talking to?" But "*Who* (*not* 'whom') do you think he is?" Therefore, say, "*Whom* could she have meant?" and "*Who* could have been meant?"

The subject and the predicate noun or pronoun of a copulative verb, or of a verb in the passive voice, agree in case; as, "I thought *it* was *he*." But the noun or pronoun that is the complement of an infinitive derived from a copulative verb is in the objective case, because the subject is in the objective case; as, "We thought *it* to be *him*."

The rule that the infinitive or participle of any copulative verb, such as *appear*, *be*, *seem*, etc., may be followed by a noun or pronoun in the nominative case either in the complete subject or in the complete predicate covers the sentences: "I took that (tall) man *to be him*," and "I thought that (tall) man *was he*." In English, as in Latin, the verb *to be* takes the same case *after it* as it does before it. With regard to the sentence, "He, *whom* the court favors, is safe," this comes under the rule that an active verb governs the objective case.

"G. L. M., Jr.," San Francisco, Cal.—In the sentence you cite, the words "the republic of Jefferson" are merely substitutes for "the United States." The claim that the words, "we assure you to assure mankind that the republic of Jefferson has not become the handmaid of the British Crown," insinuate that Jefferson was under the influence and direction of the British Government is absurd as well as entirely beside the facts. Read in John P. Foley's "Jeffersonian Cyclopedia" the articles under the caption "England" and convince yourself if need be.

"F. K.," Pasco, Wash.—"Is there a new star in the heavens that has not been visible since the birth of Christ till now?"

The LEXICOGRAPHER does not know. Since the year 1800 a large number of minor planets have been discovered and 400 of them have received specific names. See the "New Standard Dictionary," p. 1892, column 3.

"L. C. H.," Los Angeles, Cal.—"Will you settle for us the use and misuse of the words *ride* and *drive?* Please apply the proper word to transportation by automobile, wagon, carriage, bicycle, motor-cycle, trolley-car, railroad-train, boat (row or sailing), air-navigating vessels, steam and sailing seagoing vessels, etc. About a score of us are much interested, and will watch for your authoritative reply."

Dr. Vizetelly, in his "Desk-Book of Errors in English" (p. 68), says: "*Drive*: Critics have seen fit to cavil at the distinction between *drive* and *ride*, objecting that the coachman *drives* the lady, and asking whether traveling by train or trolley-car is a *ride* or *drive*. The popular idea is that one *rides* in a public conveyance but *drives* when in a private carriage. As a matter of convenience, however, the old-time distinction so far as it concerns *riding* on horseback and *driving* in a carriage is good, and in no way encroaches on the question of travel submitted. Horseback exercise and a carriage drive are essentially exercises for pleasure and so not to be confounded with travel; but if there were no distinguishing expression for the two, we should have to add a qualifying term to 'ride,' to indicate the form of recreation enjoyed. Again, on the legal principle of *Qui facit per alium facit per se* (He who does a thing by another does it himself), the lady commissions her coachman to *drive*, is herself the author of his driving, and *drives*."

A chauffeur or man at the wheel *drives* a motor-car in which the passengers *ride*. The same process may be said to apply to drivers of and riders in carriages and wagons. A cyclist *rides* a bicycle but a motor-cyclist *drives* a motor-cycle because he controls the engine that propels the vehicle. One *rides* in a trolley-car and railroad-train but rows in a boat, that is, "takes a trip in a row-boat," or "takes a turn at the oars." Likewise, one *sails* the seas by being "carried over the water in a ship propelled by wind, steam, or other power." As for navigating the air, one *sails* in a balloon, and *navigates* or *sails* in an airship or aëroplane; but in press reports the word *fly* is given preference for the latter operation.

"W. G. H.," Boston, Mass.—"We enclose a photograph of a letter, etc.," is preferable, but "We are enclosing herewith a photographic copy of a letter" is not incorrect. "Enclosing herewith" is *not* tautological for the photographic copy is enclosed with the letter which announces the fact.

Classified Columns

REAL ESTATE

FOR RENT, Florida
New house completely furnished, every possible convenience. Close to famous Bellair Golf Links.
Address "HARBOR OAKS"
Clearwater, Florida

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BUILD A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN and escape salaried drudgery for life. Learn the Collection Business. Unlimited field; little competition. Few opportunities so profitable. Send for "Pointers" today. AMERICAN COLLECTION SERVICE, 56 State Street, Detroit, Mich.

One man made $2,000, and another $1,600, in best month of 1916 selling VISUAL INSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT to schools and libraries in exclusive territory under permanent contract. We want a few high-grade educated men. References and cash deposit required. UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, Dept. C, 417 Fifth Avenue, New York.

AGENTS WANTED

DO YOU WANT TO TRAVEL AT OUR EXPENSE? We want good men and women for traveling general agents. Must have fair education and good references. Will make contract for three months, six months or year at salary $22.50 per week and necessary expenses. Can assign most any territory desired. For full particulars address George G. Clows Company, Dept. 4-O, Philadelphia, Pa.

PERSONAL

CASH—For any discarded jewelry; for any watches or diamonds; for any discarded false teeth. Send us any diamonds, watches, old gold, platinum or silver jewelry, new or broken, any false teeth, with or without gold, any dental fillings, painters' gold leaf cotton, or auto magneto points, nothing too large or too small. We send value in cash on receipt of goods. Your goods returned at our expense should our offer be refused within ten days. Established 1899. Liberty Refining Company, 432 F. Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRINTING

500 R. C. CARDS
Assorted colors, size 2¼x4, $1.40; 1⅞x3½, $1.25, cash with order. One color ink. Other printing in proportion on quotation.
Girard Job Shop, B4, Girard, Kans.

Classified Columns

OLD COINS AND STAMPS

WILL PAY $7 for 1853 Quarter; $100 for 1853 Half without arrows. $2 for 1904 Dollar, proof. We buy all rare coins to 1912, cents, nickels, dimes, etc., old bills and stamps. Send 4c. Get our Large Coin Circular. NUMISMATIC BANK, Dept. 10, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

GAMES AND ENTERTAINMENTS

PLAYS for amateurs; Monologs, Recitations, Drills, Minstrel and Vaudeville Jokes and Sketches; Home Amusements; ideas for all kinds of entertainments. Send for free catalog. DRAMATIC PUB. CO., 542 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

HELP WANTED

$100 MONTH Paid Men—Women. Thousands Govt. War Positions open. Short hours. Pleasant work. Examinations everywhere. List positions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. H-120, Rochester, N. Y.

HIGH GRADE AGENTS & SALESMEN

SALESMAN—$6,000 Accidental Death, $30.00 weekly Accident Benefit, $25.00 weekly Sick Benefit. $10.50 yearly, half amount $5.50. $250,000 deposited Insurance Dept. Experience Unnecessary. Become independent—own your business. Guaranteed income from renewals. Registration, Dept. C, Newark, N.J.

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

WANTED IDEAS.—Write for list of patent buyers who wish to purchase patents and What to Invent with List Inventions Wanted; $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four Guide books sent free upon request. Patents advertised Free. We assist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans & Co., Patent Attys., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

R. MORGAN ELLIOTT & CO.
Patent Attorneys, Mechanical, Electrical and Chemical Experts.
721-729 Woodward Building,
Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED.—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. Four books with list hundreds of inventions wanted sent free. I help you market your invention. Advice Free. R. B. OWEN, 45 Owen Building, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS that PROTECT. Write us for New Book, Patent Sense. Worth more than all other patent books combined. FREE. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, 162 Barrister Bldg., Washington, D. C. Est. 1869.

STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.